FIFTY FIFTH REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2004)

(THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

(2003-2004)

[Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (Thirteenth Lok Sabha)]

Presented to Lok Sabha on .....

Laid in Rajya Sabha on .....

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

January, 2004/*Pausa,* 1925 *(Saka)*

CONTENTS

PAGE

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2004) ..... (iii)

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2003) ..... (v)

ACRONYMS ..... (vii)

INTRODUCTION ..... (ix)

CHAPTER I. Report 1

CHAPTER II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government. 37

CHAPTER III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies. 62

CHAPTER IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee. 66

CHAPTER V. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited. 82

APPENDICES

I. The copy of the letter written by the Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. 84

II. Details of accommodation available with various Departments. 86

III. Details of Departments who have furnished 'NIL' information in respect of availability of departmental accommodation. 91

IV. Copy of the letter written by Additional Secretary (Urban Development) to Chairman, Committee on Urban and Rural Development. 92

PAGE

V. Statement indicating State-wise status of AUWSP as on 31.3.2003. 103

VI. Housing Schemes launched by DDA 106

VII. Extracts of the Minutes of the 1st sitting of the Committee held on 13.01.2004. 108

VIII. Analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Forty ninth Report of the Committee (13th Lok Sabha) 111

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2003)

Shri Chandrakant Khaire—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

*2. Shri Yogi Aditya Nath
3. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
4. Shri S. Ajaya Kumar
5. Shri Ranen Barman
6. Shri Padmanava Behera
7. Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi
8. Shri Haribhai Chaudhary
9. Shri Shriram Chauhan
10. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
11. Shrimati Hema Gamang
12. Shri G. Putta Swamy Gowda
13. Shri Jaiprakash
14. Shri Hassan Khan
15. Shri Basavanagoud Kolur
16. Shri Shrichand Kriplani
17. Shri Savshibhai Makwana
18. Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra
19. Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik
20. Shri Mahendra Singh Pal
21. Shri Chandresh Patel
22. Prof. (Shrimati) A.K. Premajam
23. Shri Nawal Kishore Rai
24. Shri Gutha Sukender Reddy
25. Shri Pyare Lal Sankhwar
26. Shri Maheshwar Singh
27. Shri D.C. Srikantappa
28. Shri V.M. Sudheeran
29. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
30. Shri Pradeep Yadav

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*Nominated *w.e.f.* 17.7.2003 *vice* Shri Chinmayanand Swami.

Rajya Sabha

31. Shri S. Agniraj
**32. Vacant
33. Shrimati Prema Cariappa
***34. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
35. Shri N.R. Dasari
36. Shri Ramadhar Kashyap
37. Shrimati Gurcharan Kaur
38. Shri Faqir Chand Mullana
39. Shri Rumandla Ramachandraiah
40. Shri Harish Rawat
41. Shri Man Mohan Samal
42. Shri G.K. Vasan
****43. Vacant
44. Vacant
45. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri N.K. Sapra — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Director*
3. Shrimati Sudesh Luthra — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri A.K. Srivastava — *Committee Officer*

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* Vacancy caused consequent upon retirement of Smt. Shabana Azmi (R.S.) from the membership of Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 26.8.2003.

*** Nominated w.e.f. 4.5.2003.

**** Vacancy caused consequent upon appointment of Shri Rajnath Singh M.P. (R.S.) as Minister w.e.f. 24 May 2003.

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2. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Director*
3. Shrimati Sudesh Luthra — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri A.K. Shah — *Assistant Director*
5. Shri A.K. Srivastava — *Committee Officer*

ACRONYMS

A/A	—	Administrative Approval
AUWSP	—	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme
BE	—	Budget Estimates
CPHEEO	—	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation
CC	—	Commercial Complex
CGWB	_	Central Ground Water Board
CMA	—	Central Magnet Area
CPWD	—	Central Public Works Department
DC	—	District Centre
DDA	—	Delhi Development Authority
DIZ Area	—	Delhi Imperial Zone Area
DMRC	—	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.
DPR	—	Detailed Project Report
DUAC	—	Delhi Urban Arts Commission
EFC	—	Expenditure Finance Committee
E/S	—	Expenditure Sanction
GDP	—	Gross Domestic Product
GNCTD	—	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GIP	—	Government of India Press
GPRA	—	General Pool Residential Accommodation
GPNRA	—	General Pool Non-Residential
GPO	—	General Post Office
HUDCO	—	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
IDSMT	—	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
I&B	—	Information and Broadcasting
JBIC	—	Japanese Bank for International Cooperation
LBZ	—	Lutyen's Bungalow Zone
LCS	—	Low Cost Sanitation (for Liberation of Scavengers Scheme)
LIG	—	Lower Income Group

L&DO	—	Land and Development Office
LPU	—	Letter Press Unit
LRT	—	Light Rail Transit
LSC	—	Local Shopping Centre
MH	—	Major Head
MIG	—	Middle Income Group
MP	—	Member of Parliament
MRT	—	Metro Rail Transit
MRTS	—	Mass Rapid Transit System
NA	—	Not Available
NBCC	—	National Building Construction Corporation
NCR	—	National Capital Region
NCRPB	—	National Capital Region Planning Board
NEERI	—	National Environment Engineering Research Institute
NIS	—	National Information System
NIUD	—	National Institute of Urban Development
NRSA	—	National Remote Sensing Agency
NUDI	—	National Urban Data Bank and Indicators
NSDP	—	National Slum Development Programme
NSSO	—	National Sample Survey Organisation
OE	—	Office Expenses
OECF	—	Overseas Economic Corporation Fund (of Japan)
PB	—	Planning Board
PLU	—	Photo Litho Unit
RE	—	Revised Estimate
RITES	—	Rail India Technical and Economic Services
SLSCs	—	State Level Sanctioning Committees
SMT	—	Small and Medium Towns
SFS	—	Self Financing Scheme
TA	—	Travelling Allowance
TCPO	—	Town and Country Planning Organisation
UD	—	Urban Development
ULB	—	Urban Local Bodies
USIS	_	Urban Spatial Information System
UTs	—	Union Territories

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2004), having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Fifty-fifth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2003) (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation).

2. The Forty-ninth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 22 April 2003. The replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 30 July 2003.

3. The replies of the Government were examined and the Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 13 January 2004.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee (2003) is given in *Appendix VIII*.

NEW DELHI;
20 *January*, 2004
30 *Pausa*, 1925 *(Saka)*

CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Urban and Rural Development.

REPORT

CHAPTER I

This Report of the Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2003) deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Department of Urban Development (Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation) which was presented to Lok Sabha on 22 April 2003.

2. Action taken notes have been received from the Government in respect of all the 42 recommendations which have been categorised as follows:

(i) Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:

Para Nos. 2.11, 2.14, 2.18, 2.30, 3.6, 3.12, 3.27, 4.12, 4.13, 4.16, 4.19, 4.26, 4.42, 4.43, 4.44, 4.45, 4.51, 4.53, 4.54, 4.55, 4.58, 4.70, 4.77, 4.88 and 4.94

(ii) Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies:

Para Nos. 2.13, 2.19, 4.3 and 4.17

(iii) Recommendations in respect of which reply of the Government has not been accepted by the Committee:

Para Nos. 2.12, 2.25, 2.26, 3.19, 4.11, 4.18, 4.40, 4.41, 4.52, 4.69 and 4.97

(iv) Recommendations in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited:

Para Nos. 4.14 and 4.15.

3. The Committee desire that final replies in respect of the recommendations for which only interim replies have been given by the Government should be furnished to the Committee within three months of the presentation of the Report.

4. The Committee will now deal with action taken by the Government on some of these recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

A. Underutilisation of Funds

Recommendation (Para No. 2.12)

5. The Committee had recommended as below:

"2.12 The Committee would, therefore, like to strongly recommend to the Department to gear up the machinery/agencies responsible for implementation of different schemes. Besides, to know the root cause for the understanding, the progress of different schemes in respective States/Departments have to be analysed thoroughly, and corrective steps taken accordingly. Here, the Committee would like the Department to work on these lines and apprise them of the specific steps taken in this regard. With regard to the amount surrendered during the last three years, amounting to Rs. 500 crore, the Committee would like an explanation of the Department indicating the reasons for not being able to utilise the money earmarked under each of the scheme/sector. They would also like that the reasons for the amount surrendered should be indicated Head-wise, Scheme-wise, Sector-wise."

6. The Government in their Action Taken Reply has stated:

"Based on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Department has put in place a 'Monitoring mechanism' at the highest level. The Plan schemes are approved and monitored by the State level Sanctioning Committee in which Joint Secretary of the Department is a member. Secretary (UD) has instituted a monitoring mechanism under JS (UD) to have a close review of the implementation of programmes with the States and other implementing agencies every three months. Secretary (UD) also monitors the progress of implementation once every six months. This review mechanism is expected to foresee the problems in the implementation of the schemes that may arise in the course of the year and take advance action to avoid surrenders in individual schemes at the end of the year.

The following are the main reasons because of which the Department could not utilize the money earmarked under various schemes:

- Non-submission of fresh schemes by State Implementing Agencies.

- Curtailment of sanctioned schemes by State Implementing Agencies.
- Non-submission of Utilization Certificates by the States for the Government of India share already released.

As desired by the Committee, the Head-wise, Scheme-wise and Sector-wise reasons for surrender of funds in the last three years are given in the **Annexure**.

7. The Committee are deeply distressed to note the reply furnished by the Department on huge under-spending under different Schemes due to which substantial allocations had to be surrendered. They in their earlier recommendation had desired the Department to detect the reasons for under-spending and after thorough analysis take the corrective steps accordingly. It, however, appears that nothing substantial has been done in this regard. Merely pointing out the existing monitoring mechanism of the Department without any further initiative only reflects on the inaction and inefficiency of the Department. The Committee find that there are certain serious flaws in the implementation of the different Schemes due to which huge under-spending persists in each of the Schemes. They, while expressing their unhappiness, would like a categorical and detailed reply from the Department.

The Committee further find that pursuant tot heir recommendation for indicating the reasons for the amount surrendered by the Ministry, the Department has furnished the information Head-wise and Scheme-wise. After analyzing the information furnished by them in the *Annexure***, the Committee find that the main reason indicated against most of the Schemes is due to budgetary cut imposed by the Ministry of Finance at revised Estimate stage. They also note that under the priority Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department,** *viz.* **IDSMT and AUWSP, around 22 and 36 per cent of the funds respectively were surrendered. The Committee further find that while analyzing the reasons for huge cut at the Revised Estimate stage during examination of Demands for Grants, the Secretary of the Department had intimated that the cut at the Revised Estimate stage was due to the fact they had to provide an additional sum of Rs. 1,346 crore for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) and the cut was distributed evenly. But, the Committee are really concerned to note that whereas under the priority Scheme, the cut was upto to the tune of 25 per cent, under**

the non-plan Schemes, the cut was 5 per cent, under Urban development, 2.5 per cent under public works and 1.8 per cent under stationery and printing. Another disturbing feature noticed by the Committee was that for North-Eastern region and Sikkim under head No. 2552, Rs. 80.05 crore were allocated in addition to the normal expenditure incurred under the various Schemes for the said States, but not even a single rupee could be utilized in the absence of any specific proposals. The Committee indeed feel concerned for non-utilisation of allocation by the Ministry, though they do not appear to be convinced of various reasons given for the same. They would like that the Department should after detecting the actual reasons for underutilization under each of the Schemes/Heads take the desired corrective action. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department under each of the Schemes to plug the various loopholes due to which huge amount of scarce resources was surrendered.

SCHEME-WISE/HEAD-WISE (PLAN) SURRENDER UNDER ABOVE DEMANDS IS GIVEN BELOW:

(Rs. in crore)

Urban Development—FY 2000-01

Scheme/Head	BE	Final Grant	Surrender	Reasons for Surrender
1	2	3	4	5
National Capital Region-4217	50.00	45.00	5.00	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage.
IDSMT-3601, 3602, 7601, 7602	60.00	52.00	8.50	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage.
Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities-3601	90.50	85.50	5.00	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage.
Other UD Schemes-2217	12.62	4.89	7.73	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage.
Urban Water Supply & Sewerage-2215	119.70	95.48	31.33	Non-release of funds for want of utilization certificates & budgetary cut imposed by MOF
Solid Waste Mgt. Near Airport-2215	5.00	0.74	5.00	Due to lack of actual requirement as the scheme was not approved during the year.

1	2	3	4	5
NE Region and Sikkim-2552	80.05	0.00	80.05	10% of the budget allocation was separately placed for NE States on the direction of Planning Commission. This was in addition to the normal expenditure incurred under the various schemes in N.E. States. In the absence of any specific proposal, this was surrendered to the non-lapsable pool.
Investment in Public Enterprises-6215	3.93	0.00	3.93	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage.
Urban Development-FY 2001-02				
Other UD Schemes-2217	13.65	7.21	1.44	Non-receipt of proposals from State Governments.
NE Region and Sikkim-2552	41.25	41.25	37.66	This was only technical surrender for meeting additional requirement of funds under Capital Heads of the same scheme by means of supplementary.
Urban Development-FY 2002-03				
Govt. Residential Buildings-Construction-4216	108.81	95.52	13.29	1-Due to non-receipt of administrative approval & expenditure sanction, 2-Less requirement of funds, 3-Late start of new housing projects for Members of Parliament, 4-Non-materialization of land acquisition.
IDSMT-3601, 3602, 7601, 7602	105.00	84.00	18.57	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage.
Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities-3601	124.50	119.50	5.00	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage
Other UD Schemes-2217	16.30	8.94	7.10	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage
Urban Water Supply & Sewerage-2215	174.30	128.25	46.05	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage
Solid Waste Mgt. Near Airport-2215	5.00	0.50	4.50	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage
Public Works-FY 2000-01				
CPWD-2059	9.00	8.00	1.00	Reduction of Budget estimates by MOF at RE stage.
Construction of Other Non-residential Buildings	76.44	59.14	10.81	Curtailment of budget estimates by MOF at RE stage.

1	2	3	4	5
		Public Works-FY 2001-02		
CPWD-2059	9.00	8.11	0.89	Non-filling of vacant plan posts
		Public Works-FY 2002-03		
CPWD-2059	10.00	9.22	0.78	Non-filling of vacant plan posts
Construction of Office Building	32.60	31.17	2.03	Slow progress of works for unavoidable reasons.
Construction of Other Non-residential Buildings	128.12	98.25	29.78	Slow progress of works for unavoidable reasons.

Non-Plan surrender for the respective years was as follows:

(Rs. In crore)

Financial Year	BE	Final Grant	Surrender	Reasons for Surrender
1	2	3	4	5
		Urban Development		
2000-01	370.04	376.17	5.65	1-Non filling of vacant posts, 2-Economy cut in maintenance expenditure. 3-Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage. & 4-Less expenditure on Rent, Rates and Taxes.
2001-02	358.44	401.02	4.61	1-Non filling of vacant posts. 2-Economy cut in maintenance expenditure & 3-Receipt of electricity charges bill from NDMC for less amount than anticipated.
2002-03	427.27	442.27	22.67	1-Due to non-receipt of administrative approval & expenditure sanction 2-Less requirement of funds, & 3-Late start of new housing projects for Members of Parliament.

1	2	3	4	5
			Public Works	
2000-01	744.45	753.48	7.03	1-Due to non-filling of vacant posts. 2-Reduction of budget estimates by MOF at RE stage.
2001-02	757.65	703.93	22.65	1-Non-filling of vacant posts. 2-Ban on foreign travel. 3-Non-publication of books in Hindi. 4.-Non-receipt of material in time in north-eastern regions, PAO memos from DGS&D. 5-Non-issue of materials for works costing Rs. 1 crore. 6-Non-finalization of rate-contract for supply of cement in Kerala by DGS&D.
2002-03	794.65	794.67	22.19	1-Non-filling of vacant posts. 2-Discontinuance of cement and steel to works. 3-Less requirement of funds. 4-Slow progress of on going works.
			Stationery and Printing	
2000-01	175.01	175.01	26.34	1-Non-filling of vacant posts. 2-Less requirement of funds for implementation of ACP scheme. 3-Less procurement of stationary & store articles.
2001-02	188.01	188.01	19.76	1-Non-filling of vacant posts. 2-Less requirement of funds for implementation of ACP scheme. 3-Less procurement of stationary & store articles.
2002-03	179.16	179.16	11.42	1-Non-filling of vacant posts. 2-Austerity measures. 3-Non-materialization of stationary items.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated Department of Urban Development.]

Comments of the Committee

B. Release of funds to the State Governments/Implementing Agencies

Recommendation (Para No. 2.25)

8. The following recommendation was made by the Committee:

"The Committee express their displeasure to note from the data as made available to them that bulk releases are being made during the last few days of the financial year. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs of the Report, almost 10 percent of the allocation was made, just four or five days before the close of the financial year. Further, the Committee are disturbed to note, that 20 percent of the allocated funds can be earmarked to the implementing agencies during March 2003. They feel that late release of the funds under a scheme leads not only to underspending by the State Governments/implementing agencies but also leads to corruption and avoidable wastage. The Committee further note that the sister Department of this Department, *viz*. the Department of Rural Development has adopted a formula for release of funds to the State Governments/implementing agencies as is given in the preceding paragraphs of the Report. According to this formula, the first installment of 50 percent is released on adhoc basis. Further instalments are released on receiving the utilization certificates, etc. They also note that on receipt of complete proposals of second instalment, the quantum of fund is also released in a phased manner, *i.e.* given in the preceding para. They find that the Department of Urban Development has not devised any mechanism by which the funds could be released in a phased manner thoughout the year. The Committee would like that on the lines of the Department of Rural Development, the Department of Urban Development should also devise a mechanism for release of outlay which could result in better utilisation of resources and effective implementation of the programme."

9. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"Every effort has been made to avoid bunching of expenditure in the last month. However, due to the strict adherence of utilization certificates (UCs) for release, based on the Delhi High Court order and Government's instructions, there has been a delay in releasing

of funds in some of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The releases in individual schemes are regulated by the principles approved by the competent authority namely, CCEA/Cabinet while approving the scheme itself. Any change from the existing procedure, as the one suggested (by the Committee on the basis of their experience) in the rural development, may, therefore, amount to revising the guidelines approved by the Government. These guidelines are drafted after taking into account an ideal situation of implementation of the schemes in consultation with the States and other Ministers. Since the schemes of this Department mostly involve construction of infrastructure like water supply, urban roads, bridges, etc. additional release of funds without the existing funds being used may not speed up the implementation of the schemes. It is also felt that any *ad hoc* release of funds to these construction based schemes would only end up in accumulation of unspent balances with the States Governments. In order to avoid this situation, the releases are processed based on the UCs and progress of implementation of the schemes."

10. The Committee are informed that every effort has been made to avoid bunching of expenditure in last month of the financial year. But the outcome of the effort is not visible since many States have repeatedly complained of bunching of expenditure at the last moment. In such a state of affairs, a careful in dpeth analysis is essential in this regard. The Ministry has brushed aside the suggestion and has repeated the oft-quoted reply. The Committee are unhappy to note the logic advanced by the Department for not accepting their recommendation regarding adoption of the formula for release of funds for various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department of Urban Development, as followed by the Ministry of Rural Development. As per the formula adopted by the Ministry of Rural Development, 50 percent of the allocation is released on ad hoc **basis. Subsequent allocation is made depending upon the stage of utilisation of funds by the respective States/UTs. The plea taken by the Department that it may amount to revision of guidelines is just unacceptable because corrective steps have to be taken for the effectie implementation of the different Schemes. Further, the Committee are not convinced by the plea taken by the Department that any** ad hoc **release of funds for various Schemes would end up in accumulation of unspent balances with the State Governments. The Committee note that as per the suggested formula, only 50 per cent of the funds were to be released on ad hoc basis and the**

subsequent instalments are dependent on the utilisation position of various projects/Schemes. They also note that in the Ministry of Rural Development the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for similar purposes are being implemented. In view of the aforesaid position, the Committee would like to reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that the Department to reconsider their decision in the right earnest.

C. Release of funds under IDSMT

Recommendation (Para No. 2.26)

11. The Committee had noted as below:

"The Committee feel that the procedure with regard to the release of funds under IDSMT as indicated in the guidelines should be strictly adhered to. They desire that there should be some mechanism by which there is frequent interaction between the Union Government and the State Governments. They also note that such type of mechanism would ensure furnishing of utilisation certificates by the State Governments, which would ensure effective implementation of the Programme. They find that in this era of e-governance, the Department should use the latest technology to get the utilization certificates from the State Governments so that the funds could be released timely, resulting in an effective implementation of different programmes."

12. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"The Department is strictly adhering to the procedure with regard to the release of funds under IDSMT Scheme as per the scheme guidelines. Regarding the mechanism for frequent interaction between the Union Government and the State Governments, the Department has stated holding joint review meetings. Two such meetings were held during the year 2002-03. Besides, the representatives from Government of India including Planning Commission also attend meetings of the State level Sanctioning Committee for regular review of the progress of the schemes. As per the extant instructions, duly signed utilization certificates are to be issued by the States/implementing agency in the format prescribed in the General Financial Rules."

13. On the issue of getting timely utilisation certificates from the State Governments, the Committee had earlier recommended for (i) frequent interaction between Union Government and State

Governments and (ii) use of the latest technology to get the utilisation certificates from the State Governments. On the recommendation as indicated at (i) above, the Department has intimated that two such meetings were held during 2002-03. The Committee would like to be apprised about the outcome of the said meetings. They would also like that as suggested by them, there should be some mechanism to have such meetings regularly after a fixed time with suitable follow up of the various issues raised at such meetings. With regard to (ii) above, the Committee note that the Department has not even cared to address to their recommendation at all in the reply. The Committee take a serious view of ignoring recommendations made by the Committee and would like an urgent reply of the Department in this regard.

D. Implementation of new schemes

Recommendation (Para No. 2.30)

14. The Committee noted as below:

"The Committee note that the Department had, during the year 2002-03, proposed three new schemes, namely (i) Urban Information System; (ii) Pooled Financial Development Fund; and (iii) City Challenge Fund, for which a token allocation amounting to Rs. 50 lakh was made. The expenditure incurred in this regard is 'NIL'. They also note that during the year 2003-04, again, a token provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been made for these schemes. They further note that another scheme National Urban Information System has been proposed for they year 2003-04 for which Rs. 10 crore has been provided. Besides, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for solid waste management and drainage in ten selected IAF airfield towns has been proposed during the year 2003-04. The Committee note from what has been stated by the Secretary during the course of oral evidence, that consultation process has been completed and they need more and more money to enable them to implement the new schemes. While appreciating the initiative taken by the Department to formulate some new schemes to meet the challenge of infrastructure in cities, the Committee would like to be apprised about the details of each of the schemes. They would also like to know whether the guidelines of the aforesaid schemes have been framed, and if so, they may be apprised about the details. Besides, they would like that before implementing the said schemes, the Department should have had

detailed consultations with the respective State Governments and ensure that the adequate infrastructure is available with the implementing agencies so that, schemes are properly implemented. Besides, after having detailed spade work, Planning Commission/ Ministry of Finance should be persuaded to allocate sufficient outlay to enable the Department to start the schemes."

15. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"The Department of Urban Development has proposed three new schemes in the year 2002-2003, namely, (i) Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF); (ii) City Challenge Fund (CCF); and (iii) National Urban Information System (NUIS), for which a token allocation of Rs. 50 lakh each was made. The PFDF and CCF were innovative schemes and required extensive consultations with the States, Ministries, Planning Commission and experts. These consultations could not be completed during the course of the year and, therefore, the Department could not draft a proposal, as per the procedure for approval of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). These consultations were completed during the current year and a draft proposal for PFDF, along with guidelines, has already been submitted for consideration of the EFC. It is expected that this will be approved during the current year.

In so far as CCF, is concerned, consultations with the State Government are over and draft guidelines have been prepared in consultation with the consultant. The draft EFC note is under finalisation. The inter-Ministerial consultation on this proposal is expected to be Completed and the proposal is likely to come up for consideration of the EFC meeting before the end of the year itself.

In so far as National Urban Information System (NUIS) is concerned, during the current year, a provision of Rs. 5 crore has been made with a view to get the scheme approved and incur expenditure. The idea is to bring all those schemes in both the Department of Urban Development & Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation dealing with information and data collection under one umbrella. The existing Urban Mapping scheme of the Department of Urban Development is also expected to be dovetailed under the NUIS.

The new Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 airfield towns has been approved by the competent authority with the stipulation that the proposal be approved by the full Planning Commission before implementation. A note for approval of the full Planning Commission has already been sent to Planning Commission for approval.

The Committee will be apprised of the guidelines in respect of these schemes as soon as the draft is approved by the competent authority. The recommendations of the Committee regarding consultations with the State Governments have been noted and the same were kept in view while the schemes guidelines were drafted. Once these schemes are approved, this Department would again request the Planning Commission to allocate sufficient funds. It may be noted that the Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 400 crore for PFDF, Rs. 500 crore for CCF and Rs. 20 crore for NUIS during the 10th Plan 2002-2007."

16. The Committee take note of the efforts of the Department for early execution of three new Centrally sponsored schemes viz. (i) National Urban Information System (ii) Pooled Financial Department Fund; and (iii) City Challenge Fund. They also appreciate the move of the Department to dovetail the existing Urban Mapping Scheme under the new Scheme National Urban Information System (NUIS). The Committee would like that the guidelines in respect of the aforesaid Schemes should be finalised expeditiously so that the Schemes could be implemented without any further delay. Besides, they would also like that once the Schemes are implemented adequate allocations should be provided for the said new Schemes designed to meet the challenges of infrastructure in cities.

E. Pass through assistance to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.6)

17. The following was the observation of the Committee:

"The Committee find from the information furnished by the Department that for the three consecutive years, pass through assistance to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has been made

mainly at the RE stage. They also note from what has been stated by the Secretary during the course of oral evidence that a substantially large amount will have to be provided at the time of supplementary grants this year also. The Committee observe that while allocating Budget, proper allocation is not being made for DMRC. Consequently, huge outlay has to be provided at the supplementary grants stage. The Committee would like that instead of earmarking money at RE stage, the Government should provide the substantial amount needed for DMRC under separate plan head in the General Budget."

18. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"It is true that the 'pass through assistance' to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) was provided at the RE stage only during the year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. This was mainly because a decision could not be reached between the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and this Department regarding this provision for DMRC, as the project of DMRC was approved subsequent to the finalisation of the 9th Plan. In the beginning of the 10th Plan also, this Ministry had projected a requirement of Rs. 6,143.82 crore for DMRC, which included Rs. 4035.63 crore for 'pass through assistance' and Rs. 2,108.19 crore for equity contribution to DMRC. However, the Planning Commission while finalizing the 10th Plan allocation kept this requirement outside the provisions made for the 10th Plan and suggested that the requirement of DMRC should be met from outside the Budget support to the Plan. Therefore, no Budget provision was made for 'pass through assistance' during 2002-2003, the first year of the 10th Plan. Subsequently, the Government has decided, after discussions between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, that, henceforth, the requirement of DMRC will be projected in the Plan. Accordingly, a Budget allocation of Rs. 680 crore was made as 'pass through assistance' to DMRC in 2003-2004, as against the requirement of Rs. 1,807.00 crore projected to the Planning Commission. This issue of inadequate provisioning for DMRC was taken up with the Planning Commission at the level of Urban Development Minister-*Appendix-I*.

It would, thus, be seen that this Department has already taken up the matter of allocation of sufficient funds for 'pass through assistance' to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. at BE stage itself with all concerned."

19. While noting the efforts made by the Department to earmark the outlay for DMRC at Budget Estimate stage, the Committee would like that the concerns of the Committee expressed earlier in this regard should be conveyed to the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. They hope that allocation for DMRC during the year 2004-05 would be earmarked at the Budget Estimate stage itself and there will be adequate funds to meet the requirements.

F. Construction of residential accommodation by CPWD

Recommendation (Para No. 3.19)

20. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee have, for the last three years, been persistently recommending to the Department for increasing the satisfaction with regard to occupancy level of Department pool, *i.e.* other than general pool quarters. They also note that by persistently pursuing the matter, the Department has written to the concerned Departments to get the requisite information with regard to demand and availability. They also note that the information from the concerned Departments has not been received so far. The Committee feel that in this scenario, when the Directorate of Estates indicates that they have no control over 'other than general pool' quarters, and the concerned Departments are not bothering even to provide the data with regard to demand and availability of Government quarters for their staff, ultimate sufferer are the eligible Government employees, who have been waiting for long in this regard. The Committee would like the Department to find out ways and means, whereby at least the data base with regard to the demand and availability of Government quarters in other than general pool', could be maintained in order to make an assessment of the satisfaction level."

21. The Government have stated:

"The Directorate of Estates has no administrative control over the accommodation constructed by various departments out of their own budgetary allocation. Since departments having departmental pool accommodation with better satisfaction level than general pool, are debarred from allotment of General Pool Accommodation,

employees working in such debarred departments are not eligible for allotment of General Pool residential accommodation and their names are not included in the waiting lists maintained by Directorate of Estates. All the Ministries/Departments were requested to furnish the details of demand and availability of accommodation available under their administrative control. Based on the information received from a few Departments, details of accommodation available with them have been computed and are given in **Appendix-II**. A list of Departments, who have furnished 'Nil' information, is enclosed at **Appendix-III**."

22. The Committee are not satisfied with the reply furnished by the Department for not maintaining the data base for quarters other than general pool. While it is true and well known that employees working in some of the Departments as mentioned in Appendix II and Appendix III and those working in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats are provided quarters other than the general pool, the licence fee in respect of such quarters is remitted to the Estate Office of the Department of Urban Development. They would, therefore, like to reiterate their earlier recommendation to maintain the data base in coordination with the concerned Departments so as to systematise the entire system of allotment and upkeeping of residential accommodation for Government quarters in a proper manner.

The Committee find from the reply that the Departments having Departmental pool accommodation with better satisfaction level than the general pool at a time were debarred from allotment of general pool accommodation Further, from the position of satisfaction level as supplied by various Departments to the Department of Urban Development, they note that in certain Departments like Department of Space, Broadcasting Corporation of India, Fertilizers, Directorate of Statistics and Intelligence Central Excise and Customs, Central Administrative Tribunal, the shortage is more than 50 per cent. In view of this scenrio, the Committee feel that there is a need to review the earlier decision taken by the Department to debar such Departments from the general pool accommodation. Till the position is reviewed, something needs to be done to improve the position of availability of Government quarters in other than general pool accommodation. The Committee would like that after having the requisite data as stated above, the Department of Urban Development in consultation with the other Departments, where the shortage is acute, should find out ways and means to increase the satisfaction level.

G. Utilisation of outlay under IDSMT

Recommendation (Para No. 4.11)

23. The Committee had observed as below:

"The Committee, from the data made available to them, note that out of 4,565 towns (having less than 5 lakh population as entitled under the Scheme) only 1,330 towns, *i.e.* 29.13 per cent could be covered so far. Further trends of allocation and utilization of outlay indicate not a very encouraging picture of the implementation of IDSMT in towns so far covered. they note from the data as given in the preceding paragraphs that whatever little allocation is being made is further reduced at RE stage. Not only that, available resources are also not being utilized fully. Out of the total funds amounting to Rs. 1,053.06 crore available under the Scheme, since its inception (which include State share and releases made by financial institutions), Rs. 755.47 crore which comes to approximately 75 per cent could actually be utilized. Besides, as indicated in an earlier recommendation of the Committee, the Department has no idea about the unspent balances with the respective State Governments. In this scenario, the Committee fail to understand how the benefit of IDSMT scheme could be extended to all the eligible towns."

24. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"Under IDSMT the revised estimates are fully utilized (released to States). Inadequate allocation of funds led to coverage of very limited number of towns so far (1340 out of 4,565 towns as on 31.03.2003).

The State Governments submit consolidated utilization certificate relating to utilization of Central assistance, State share and loan availed and no separate utilization certificate in respect of Central assistance released is submitted. During the year 2002-03, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 86.43 crores was released against which an expenditure of Rs. 56.62 crores has been reported which included State share and loan taken from financial institution."

25. The Committee are indeed unhappy to receive a very unsatisfactory reply of the Department on such a serious issue of underutilization of funds under IDSMT. They had, in their earlier

recommendation, expressed serious concern over the underutilization of funds under IDSMT specifically in the scenario where no efforts were being made to find out the unspent balances with the respective State Governments. Instead of taking any corrective action in this regard, the Department has very casually stated that under IDSMT revised estimates were fully utilized. Besides, they have submitted that the State Governments submitted consolidated utilisation certificate relating to utilisation of Central assistance. They further note that during the year 2002-03, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 86.43 crore was released against which an expenditure of Rs. 56.62 crore has been reported which includes State share and loan taken from financial institutions. From the reply it appears that the role of Union Government is confined to release of money, only without bothering to ensure proper utilisation of resources by the State Governments. The Committee deplore the casual manner in which the Department is dealing with such a serious issue. They would like the Government to take the desired steps to ensure that the scarce resources allocated for the Scheme are meaningfully utilized.

H. Evaluation of IDSMT

Recommendation (Para No. 4.12)

26. The Committee recommended as below:

"the Committee note that the main objective of IDSMT as indicated in the guidelines is to develop small and medium towns, so as to arrest the migration from these towns to large cities. The Committee also note that IDSMT was started in the 6th Plan during 1979-80. They would like that some impact assessment and evaluation study by some independent agencies should be conducted periodically to monitor the data with regard to arrest of migration from smaller towns to large cities."

27. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"To get a proper feedback on the implementation of the Scheme, the autonomous research bodies are periodically carrying out the evaluation of the IDSMT Scheme at the instance of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. The Ministry is also further processing it."

28. The Committee appreciate that autonomous research bodies are periodically carrying out the evaluation of IDSMT Programme. They would, therefore, like to be apprised about the findings of such evaluation studies made by them and steps taken by the Government on those findings for the effective implementation of the programme.

I. Allocation under IDSMT

Recommendation (Para No. 4.13)

29. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee further note that as indicated by the Department, the Planning Commission has agreed to include coverage of towns upto 10 lakh from 10th Five Year Plan. Further, they find that out of the proposed allocation of Rs. 1,500 crore, although Planning Commission had agreed to allocate Rs. 1,304.65 during 10th Plan, the annual allocation made during the first two years of 10th Plan i.e. 2002-03 and 2003-04 is not proportionate to the outlay agreed for the 10th Plan as a whole. They are also concerned to note that even the outlay earmarked during the year 2003-04, has been reduced further by Rs. 5 crore, as compared to previous year. The Committee strongly recommend for allocations during the annual plans which are proportionate to the overall allocation made for 10th Plan. Besides, they would like to strongly recommend that whatever allocation is made at the BE stage, should not be cut further at the RE stage. The Committee would like that their feelings should be conveyed to the Planning Commission in this regard."

30. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"The budget allocations to the scheme in the first two years of the 10th Plan are not in tune with the total outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the Plan. The Ministry is bringing it to the notice of the Planning Commission."

31. The Committee find that pursuant to their recommendation that allocation during the annual plans should be proportionate to the overall allocation made for 10th Plan, the Ministry has at last decided to bring it to the notice of the Planning Commission. The Committee would now like to be apprised about the reaction of the Planning Commission in this regard at the earliest.

J. Revised Guidelines under IDSMT

Recommendation (Para No. 4.14)

32. The Committee had recommended as below:

"While recommending for adequate allocation, the Committee would like the Department to ensure proper utilization of resources by gearing up the implementing mechanism of the scheme. With regard to the coverage of population up to 10 lakh, as agreed to during 10th Plan, the Committee would like that the guidelines in this regard should be framed within a stipulated time of six months. Besides, the data with regard to the towns upto 10 lakh population should be furnished before the Committee."

33. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"The revision of the guidelines finalized by the Ministry is under the consideration of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) of the Ministry of Finance, which is yet to meet."

34. While noting that the revision of the guidelines of IDSMT, finalised by the Ministry is under consideration of the Expenditure Finance Committee of the Ministry of Finance, the Committee hope that the Department would pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance to get the final approval of revised guidelines expeditiously and they would be apprised about the same accordingly.

K. Institutional finance under IDSMT

Recommendation (Para No. 4.15)

35. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee further find that as per the guidelines of IDSMT, institutional finance varies from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the total project cost, according to the population criteria. However, with regard to the data furnished in respect of release of institutional finance, the Committee find that during the year 2000-2001, Rs. 9.13 crore could be generated. The institutional finance further declined to Rs. 1.76 crore during the succeeding year, *i.e.* 2001-2002. Although, in the year 2002-2003, an amount of Rs. 7.73 crore institutional finance could be released, that is not sufficient

and also not as per the guidelines of the Scheme. They, therefore, urge the Department as well as the financial institutions to initiate corrective steps so that adequate funds are provided under IDSMT."

36. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"The issue of non-availing of loan from financial institutions by the local bodies was discussed with the State Governments and the implementing agencies in several review meetings. However, many local bodies did not come forward to avail the loan, perhaps, due to procedural problems and high costs of sourcing capital. The financial sustainability of the infrastructure schemes taken up under the IDSMT also deters financial institutions participating in such ventures. The Department was seized of the issues concerned and a comprehensive modification of the guidelines of IDSMT is underway to facilitate easier implementation and active participation of financial institutions."

37. While noting that the Department is undertaking a comprehensive modification of the guidelines of IDSMT, the Committee would like the revised guidelines to be finalised expeditiously. Besides, they also desire that the revised guidelines should take care of the various lacuna observed in the implementation of IDSMT. The problems of local bodies should be ascertained and taken care of while finalizing the revised guidelines.

L. Diversion of funds under IDSMT

Recommendation (Para No. 4.18)

38. The Committee had recommended as below:

"As indicated in the preceding para, there are some problems with regard to providing matching share by States and generating institutional finance. The Committee feel that in this scenario there are possibilities of diversion of funds allocated to States under IDSMT Scheme for other purposes. The Committee would like the Department to find out the cases of diversion, if any, from the State Governments and apprise them accordingly. They would also like to strongly recommend to ensure that there is no diversion of funds allocated under IDSMT and the funds are utilised for the earmarked purpose as per the guidelines."

39. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"The State Governments do provide funds on matching basis but the same are released late. However, the States have often been requested to release its share within one month of Central release."

40. The Committee find that the question of diversion of funds in the States has not been addressed to by the Department. Instead of furnishing specific reasons for late release of matching share by the State Governments, a casual reply has been submitted stating that the State Governments provide funds but these are released late. The Committee express their anguish over the way the Department has acted on their recommendation. They would like that the Department should find out the various lacunae being faced in the implementation of IDSMT in consultation and coordination with various State Governments. They would further like that such issues should be properly taken note of in the revised guidelines of IDSMT which are under consideration of the Department.

M. Evaluation of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

Recommendation (Para No. 4.40)

41. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee express deep anguish over the fact that five decades after independence, drinking water to the entire population of India is still a distant dream. The Committee have learnt from the Government claim that more than 89 per cent of urban population has been provided with drinking water supply facility. The Committee, however, feel that the ground reality in this regard is something different. The Committee stress that access alone does not reflect a realistic picture. Availability and quality of water must also be taken into account, which would reflect that the real picture is very grim. In this context, the United Nations Survey report, according to which India ranks 120th among the group of 122 countries evaluated for water quality and 133rd out of 180 countries for its poor water availability, poses a question mark on the authenticity of Government's proclamation of covering 89 per cent of the urban population provided with drinking water supply facilities. Since rapid urbanisation is always cited as one of the main reasons for lack of availability of water, it is imperative to realise that this cannot be treated in isolation. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the IDSMT Scheme, so that the immense

burden on infrastructure of Metropolitan Cities can be reduced. They also note that besides availability, sustainability and quality of drinking water sources would pose biggest challenge before the country in the coming years. As regards the Governments' efforts to tackle the various issues with regard to accessibility, availability, sustainability and quality, the desired efforts have not been made by the Department of Urban Development. Not only that, the Department has stated that it is the responsibility of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to plan, design, implement, maintain and monitor the position with regard to drinking water supply. As stated in the introductory, the Department of Urban Development is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes of urban water supply and sanitation, besides supporting the programmes through various schemes. The Committee recommend that the National Water Policy must be fully operationalized at the earliest. The Committee find that as regards the Centrally sponsored schemes, the Department has only one scheme, *i.e.* Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for cities having population upto 20,000, which has been examined in detail in succeeding para of the Report. Keeping this in view, the Committee find that the Department has failed to fulfil its responsibility in even playing the role of a facilitator and coordinator with regard to urban water supply. The Committee strongly recommend that at the first instance, the Department should have some data with regard to the actual ground situation in respect of drinking water in the country and for that State Governments may be advised to have evaluation by some independent agencies."

Recommendation (Para No. 4.41)

42. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee would further like that in order to help the States in tackling the problem of availability, contamination and sustainability of drinking water sources, some sort of Centrally sponsored scheme should be started to supplement the efforts made by the State Governments in this regard. The Scheme should cover all the cities and towns irrespective of the number of population."

43. The Government in their Action Taken Reply to recommendation (Para No. 4.40) have stated:

"As regards coverage of population with Urban Water Supply facilities, the Committee has stressed that access alone does not

reflect the realistic picture. Availability and quality of water must also be taken into account, which would reflect that the real picture is very grim. The Ministry appreciates the concern of the Committee regarding the quality and quantity of water provided to the urban population in some parts of the country, which may not be as per the prescribed norms. However, it is pertinent to mention that the data regarding coverage of population with access to water supply facilities provided by the Ministry is based on the information furnished by the State Implementing Agencies. As regards suggestion of the Committee to strengthen the IDSMT scheme to include drinking water schemes as well, it may be mentioned that the new guidelines of IDSMT, which are presently under consideration, include water supply and sanitation schemes as well. As such, once the new guidelines are approved, the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies may be in a position to take full advantage of the same.

In so far as, recommendation of the Committee for fully operationalising the national water policy is concerned, it may be mentioned that the subject matter falls within the purview of the Ministry of Water Resources which has been implementing the same in coordination with different State Governments.

The Committee has suggested evaluation of the ground realities with regard to Water Supply, particularly AUWSP. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Ministry is contemplating to get AUWSP evaluated through independent agencies. Similarly, the State Governments would also be requested to take up the similar exercise to develop database to take corrective measure, if necessary."

44. The Government in their Action Taken Reply (Para no. 4.41) have stated:

"Since Water Supply & Sanitation is a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing these basic facilities to the community lies with the respective State Governments and ULBs. However, keeping in view the week financial base of the small municipalities having population less than 20000 (as per 1991 Census), the Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored AUWSP in March 1994 to supplement efforts of the State Governments. As such, it may not be advisable to launch a centrally sponsored scheme to cover all the towns and cities of the country with large

number and population due to resource constraints. As already mentioned above, the Working Group on Urban Water Supply and Sanitation has assessed requirement of Rs. 28,360 crore for providing water supply to the 100 per cent population by the end of 10th Five Year Plan. Most of this requirement is proposed to be met out of State Plan funds as well as through funding from external agencies/Private Sector participation. Initiating a new Centrally sponsored scheme as suggested by the Hon'ble Committee at this stage would mean huge investment requirement in the Central Plan for which the views of Planning Commission as well as Ministry of Finance have to be sought by the Ministry."

45. The Committee find the replies of the Department unsatisfactory. While expressing serious concern over the deplorable state of affair of drinking water in cities specifically with regard to the findings of the United Nations Survey Report, the Committee had earlier recommended (i) to have some data with regard to the actual ground situation in respect of drinking water in the country by undertaking evaluation by some independent agencies (ii) to have some sort of Centrally-sponsored Scheme for drinking water in cities and towns irrespective of population to supplement the efforts made by the Government in this regard. Instead of dwelling upon the matter seriously, the Department has tried to sidetrack the main issue by stating that they depend upon the information furnished by the State Implementing Agencies. On the issue raised at (ii) above, the Department has tried to justify the position without consulting Ministry of Finance or Planning Commission in this regard. The Committee, while expressing their displeasure, would like to reiterate their earlier recommendations and desire to have a categorical reply on the above issues.

The Committee are informed that new guidelines of IDSMT which also include water supply and sanitation are under consideration of the Government. The Committee would like to know about the proposals included in the guidelines so far as water supply is concerned and would urge that the same should be finalised without any further delay.

N. Wastage of drinking water in Urban Areas

Recommendation (Para No. 4.43)

46. The Committee had recommended as below:

"With regard to leakage and wastage of drinking water in urban areas, the Committee find that even according to Government data,

loss of water due to these reasons ranges from 10 per cent to 45 per cent of the total flow in the systems. The Committee feel that since scarcity of water is going to be the biggest problem in the country more attention is needed to be given in this regard. To tackle this problem, the Committee feel that besides sensitizing the community about the need to conserve every drop of water, some punitive measures are required to be taken to tackle the issue. While appreciating that water management is a State subject, the Committee would like that necessary guidelines should be issued to the State Governments to take the desired steps for conservation of water."

47. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"In order to conserve the scarce water resources the Committee have suggested that necessary guidelines should be issued to the State Governments to control the loss of water due to leakages and wastage in the water supply system. While appreciating the concern of the Committee regarding conservation of water, it may be mentioned that an Expert Committee constituted by this Ministry has already prepared a draft manual on Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply Systems, which includes water conservation measures, leak detection, waste prevention, etc. The draft manual has already been circulated to various State Departments and other related specialized institutions dealing with the subject for their views/comments. The draft manual was discussed at length in the workshop organized during 19th-21st June 2003 at Thiruvananthapuram. Based on the discussions and suggestions from various experts, the draft manual is being further modified and finalized for use by the field Engineers/ULBs/Engineering Departments."

48. The Committee note the initiative taken by the Department to contain the problem of leakage and wastage of drinking water in urban areas. They further note that the draft manual pertaining to operation and maintenance of water-supply systems, which includes water conservation measures is being finalised soon by incorporating the views of the various experts on the subject for use by the field and technical staff. They hope that the said manual would be finalised expeditiously and the Committee would be kept informed about the proposals approved.

O. Inclusion of Water Conservation aspect in the educational Curriculum.

Recommendation (Para No. 4.44)

49. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee note that children can play an important role in this regard. They feel that more efforts should be made to sensitize children about the need for conserving every drop of water. For this purpose, they feel that in the educational curriculum, conservation of water should also be included. The Department should consult the Human Resource Development Ministry in this regard."

50. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"Suggestion of the Committee regarding inclusion of water conservation aspect in the educational curriculum of schools is well taken. The matter is proposed to be taken up with the Ministry of HRD in consultation with the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) shortly."

51. The initiative taken by Ministry to include the aspect of water conservation in educational curriculum of the School children is noted by the Committee. The Committee feel that the coordination with Ministry of Human Resource Development is imperative in this regard. They would, therefore, like to be apprised about the final decision taken and hope that very soon water conservation would be a subject in schools curricula.

P. Strengthening of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.51)

52. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee note that as per 1991 Census, the requirement of funds was to the tune of Rs. 3,394 crore to cover 2,151 towns (of less than 20 lakh population). They note from the data made available to them that Rs. 746.95 crore could actually be released so far. With such a slow pace of allocation of money, the Committee

feel that another 50 years may be required to cover the towns having a population below 20,000. Not only that, the scarce money allocated could not be utilized fully resulting in unspent balances to the tune of Rs. 236.01 crore. The Committee feel that the Department is least serious towards the implementation of one of the top priority programmes, *i.e.*, to provide drinking water to small towns. They also feel that there is some serious problem in the implementation of the programme and would like the Department to analyse the problems being faced in implementation of the programme from each of the State Government and furnish the same to the Committee."

53. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"In so far as release of Central funds and its utilization under AUWSP is concerned, as on 31 March 2002, Rs. 360.57 crore have been released by the Ministry to different State Governments as Central share since launching of the programme in March 1994. As against this, the State Governments have furnished the utilization certificates for Rs. 287.75 crore which works out to about 80 per cent. The Ministry is continuously pursuing the matter with the State Governments to submit the utilization certificates for the remaining amount. It is also relevant to mention that during the Review Meetings chaired by Secretary (UD) from time to time, the State implementing agencies are also requested to utilise the State share as well as Central share optimally.

As regards problems being faced by the State implementing agencies in implementation of AUWSP, in the 10th Plan Document the following problems have been identified which are coming in the way of implementation of AUWSP.

- Changing priority lists by the State Governments,
- Non-submission or delay in submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs),
- DPRs not conforming to guidelines,
- Delays at the State level in according administrative approval and in release of State Share, and
- Delays in land acquisition.

The problems in operation of the schemes are:

- Despite increase in revenue collection, the overall annual revenue generation is less than the actual O&M expenditure in most cases.
- The local bodies are not willing to take over the schemes for O&M because of lack of expertise, financial constraints and because the schemes have not been executed/completed in all respects as per the approved designs. Despite this, the State implementing agencies have handed over the schemes. In some cases, non-execution of staff quarters and compound walls have resulted in unauthorized encroachments on the project land.
- The most serious problems seem to be absence of manpower required for the maintenance of such capital intensive projects, and resource crunch for O&M due to low levels of tariff and low collection efficiency. 'Negligence to some extent' was cited as one more reason for poor O&M. The poor status of power supply has affected the efficient running of the installations.
- Though disinfections units have been installed, they are not being used in some cases.

As already mentioned above, the Ministry is contemplating an evaluation study through independent agencies. Once the evaluation is done, the important findings will be communicated to the Committee for their perusal."

54. The Committee would like that the evaluation studies are completed expeditiously and they are apprised about the findings of said evaluation studies. Besides, the Committee would also like that after detecting various loopholes in the implementation of the programme, the thrust of the Department should be to take corrective steps expeditiously for the effective implementation of such a priority programme meant for providing drinking water in small towns. They would also like that the various shortcomings pointed out in the 10th Plan document should be addressed to and they may be kept apprised. Further, the Committee also note that one of the major problems as identified in the 10th Plan document is lack of training and expertise with the implementing agencies. The Committee would like that more emphasis be laid on this aspect with, a hope that the Department would take the desired action in this regard.

Q. Matching share by State Governments under AUWSP

Recommendation (Para No. 4.52)

55. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee also note that as per the funding pattern of the scheme, the Centre-State share is in the ratio of 50:50. They would like to be apprised whether any difficulties have been experienced by any State Governments in providing matching share."

56. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"As on 31 March, 2003, against the cumulative Central releases of Rs. 482.52 crores (including Rs. 121.95 crores released during 2002-03), the State Governments are reported to have released Rs. 328.28 crores as State Share which implies that the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies are facing financial constraint in providing counter part State Plan Funds."

57. The Committee note that no efforts have been made by the Union Government to interact with the State Governments in order to find out their problems. Merely informing that 'non-matching shares are not provided by State Government' does not absolve the Union Government of its responsibility in this regard. The Committee feel that the role of Union Government does not stop simply by providing allocation/grant to State Governments. It should be the joint responsibility of the Union and State Governments to understand and appreciate the problems of each other. In this context, the role of Union Government becomes more important particularly in case of the Centrally sponsored schemes. They should, therefore, persuade the States to provide matching shares by interacting with them and resolving the actual problems being faced by them.

R. Coverage of Union territories under AUWSP

Recommendation (Para No. 4.58)

58. The Committee had made the following recommendation:

"The Committee note that AUWSP is not in operation in the Union territories. They also note from the reply furnished by the Department that proposals under AUWSP have not come from the Union territories. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the steps made so far to motivate the Union territories to send proposals in this regard."

59. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"As regards provision of Central funds under AUWSP to the Union Territories is concerned, it may be mentioned that in the case of UTs the Home Ministry, Government of India, manages the Budget. As such, the UTs are getting the Central fund for implementation of various schemes including water supply in urban areas irrespective of the size of the town (whether small or big) as such the UTs are already benefited with adequate Central Funds for implementation of water supply schemes in their respective areas. However, the UTs are being requested to furnish the current status of water supply in the small towns (population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census) falling within their jurisdiction."

60. The Committee would like to be apprised of the position of drinking water in small towns in the Union Territories so as to pursue further with their earlier recommendations in this regard.

S. Unspent balance with HUDCO under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers

Recommendation (Para No. 4.69)

61. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee are constrained to note the position of actual expenditure indicated as 'Nil' against allocation of Rs. 30 crore during the year 2002-03. They fail to understand how the Department would be able to liberate 1,496 towns identified with the problems of scavenging. The Committee would like to know the explanation of the Department in this regard citing the reasons for such a slackened pace of implementation of the programme."

62. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"The Ministry was not in a position to release subsidy to HUDCO in view of unspent balance of Rs. 31.30 crore lying with them in the year 2002-03.

Regarding liberation of 1,496 towns identified, 509 towns have already been declared as scavenger-free.

In order to give impetus to the Programme and also to plan a strategy to make the remaining towns scavenger-free, the feasibility of recasting/revising the existing guidelines is under consideration. An Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to address this issue. The Group will review the existing guidelines and suggest suitable alterations/improvements for better performance of the Programme."

63. The Committee are but perturbed to find that the Ministry could not release subsidy to HUDCO during the year 2002-03 in spite of huge unspent balances lying with them. It is indeed shameful that after more than half a century of planned development in the country, manual scavenging is still present in some of the States. Instead of taking the desired action for the effective implementation of the programme, the Department has justified that out of 1,496 towns identified, 509 towns have already been declared as scavenger free. Their efforts in this direction are not satisfactory since much is required to be done; much more is called for to root out this evil once for all. The Committee feel that the country cannot afford to wait any further on this count. They would like that sincere, earnest and planned efforts should be made in consultation with HUDCO for liberating scavengers without further delay.

T. Monitoring of MRTS Project

Recommendation (Para No. 4.77)

64. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee appreciate the successful commission of Phase-I of Delhi MRTS Project in time. While appreciating the efforts made by all concerned, they hope that DMRC would be able to complete all the four phases by 2021 as planned without any cost and time overruns. The Committee would strongly recommend that adequate outlay should be made under MRTS project to ensure timely completion of the each phase of the MRTS. In addition, the Committee would like the Department to periodically monitor the MRTS project so that each phase of the remaining phases do not lag behind the target date(s). They also desire that similar efforts should be made in other cities of the country to solve the problem relating to transportation."

65. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"This Department has already taken up the matter with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, regarding of allocation of sufficient funds for the Delhi MRTS Project at the BE stage. This matter has also been agitated at the level of the Empowered Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary and the Group of Ministers headed by Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister. Also the Empowered Committee and Group of Ministers periodically monitor the Delhi MRTS Project to ensure timely completion of the project."

66. While appreciating the steps taken by the Department to pursue the matter with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance and also at the level of Group of Ministers headed by Deputy Prime Minister, nothing has been mentioned about similar efforts proposed to be undertaken in other cities to solve the problem relating to transportation. They would, therefore, like to reiterate their earlier recommendation and expect that the successful launching of Metro Rail in Delhi would be imbibed in other cities affected by traffic congestion. The Committee would like to be apprised about the efforts made in that regard.

U. Monitoring of the progress of the NCR Commuter Rail Project.

Recommendation (Para No. 4.88)

67. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee observe that efforts have been made by the NCRPB to achieve the targets, for which the board was established in 1985. The Committee also note that the Government is considering a proposal for a rail-bus transit system as per a study conducted by RITES in 2001. They also note that the said project is proposed for commissioning by March 2006. In this regard they desire that NCRPB should impress upon the Government to accord due priority to this project, and to provide adequate funds for commissioning of the project in 2006 as planned."

68. The Government in their Action Taken Reply have stated:

"A Steering Committee for monitoring the progress of the NCR Commuter Rail Projects was constituted under the chairmanship

of Secretary (UD). In the detailed Techno-Economic Feasibility Study Report received from RITES for the three corridors, referred to in Para 4.85 to be taken up in the first phase, the project has been conceived as "Integrated Rail-cum-Bus Transit System (IRBT)". In the last meeting of the Steering Committee held in January, 2003, it was decided that the revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) may be circulated among stakeholders, *i.e.* Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Railways, Government of NCT Delhi, Government of U.P. and Government of Haryana for their in principle approval, which would *inter alia* have their financial approval as well. The revised MoU was circulated on 05-02-03 and again on 17-03-03 after incorporating the views of RITES. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation *vide* its letter dated 28-04-2003 had communicated its approval, which *inter alia* carry its financial commitment to the project also. Ministry of Railways, Government of NCT Delhi and Government of Haryana have also agreed to the Memorandum of Understanding subject to certain conditions. Approval from Govt. of U.P. is still awaited. Issues raised by Ministry of Railways, Government of NCT Delhi and Government of Haryana will be sorted out at an appropriate level by the Government. Competent approval for the formulation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and other necessary action to implement the project will be obtained, thereafter."

69. The Committee note that besides the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Railways, State Governments of NCT of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are the stakeholders, in the execution of NCR Commuter Rail Project. They are concerned to note that more than eight months have gone since the circulation of letter regarding 'Memorandum of Understanding' among all the stakeholders, but no final outcome has emerged so far. They, therefore, recommend that the process to resolve the issue be expedited at the highest level. They feel that dilly-dallying tactics in this regard would lead to unnecessary accumulation of funds under this 'Head' at the cost of other Schemes.

V. Backlog in the Housing Scheme of DDA

Recommendation (Para No. 4.97)

70. The Committee had recommended as below:

"The Committee are stunned to learn that nearly 75 per cent of the housing schemes, so far started by DDA, have been closed

and there is a huge backlog of pending applications. The Committee feel deeply concerned to note the dismal performance of DDA over the years. It is also strange that the Government have been sitting quiet for reasons best known to them, even though they have admitted that 75 per cent of the housing schemes started so far, have been closed. The Committee are constrained to say that certain deep-rooted malaise is inherent in the very system of their working and this needs to be probed. The Committee would urge the Government to initiate corrective actions immediately and the steps taken in this regard should be intimated to them at the earliest."

71. The Government in their Action Taken Reply has stated:

"The Committee in their recommendations have shown a backlog of 24,631 in the three categories (MIG, LIG & Janta). All out efforts have been made to reduce and wipe out the backlog at the earliest possible. In this regard, the present position of backlog as on 31.5.2003 is given as under:

Category	MIG	LIG	Janta	Total
NPRS	498	10,843	Nil	11,341
AAY-1989	599	3,618	Nil	4,217
JHRS	—	—	7,404	7,404
Total	1,097	14,461	7,404	22,962

It may be observed from the list of housing schemes (Appendix V) that out of the 33 housing schemes launched so far by DDA, 25 schemes (7 General Housing Schemes, 9 Self Financing Schemes, 3 Schemes for retiring persons, 2 HIG Schemes and 4 other Schemes) have since been closed and there is no backlog from these closed schemes. The total backlog of 22,962 in MIG/LIG/Janta categories only in the three housing schemes *viz*. New Pattern Registration Scheme 1979, Ambedkar Awas Yojana 1989 and Janta Housing Registration Scheme 1996. As soon as houses are completed with basic amenities, these will be allotted to the wait listed registrants immediately."

72. The Committee are shocked by the reply furnished by the Department on the issue of backlog in the housing schemes of DDA. Instead of giving the reasons for closure of a large number of Schemes, the Department has tried to justify its position by stating that there is no backlog from the closed Schemes. Such a casual reply of the Department speaks volumes of the its insensitiveness and callousness towards public as well as to Parliament. The Committee note that the backlog still exists in respect of a Scheme launched twenty four years back, *i.e.* 'New Pattern registration Scheme 1979'. They, therefore, express their utter displesaure and would like the backlog to be cleared within a stipulated time period under periodic intimation to the Committee.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Para. No. 2.11)

While analyzing the data provided by the Department with regard to the overall allocation made to the Department of Urban Development for different sectors, the Committee are disturbed to note that the Department has got far lesser amount than what was proposed to the Planning Commission during the year 2003-2004 and for the 10th Plan also. Not only that, whatever is allocated to the Department at BE stage is further reduced at RE stage. Besides, another disturbing feature noticed from the information furnished by the Department is that whatever allocation is made under the different schemes is not being fully utilized. They note from the data made available to the Committee that the actual expenditure during the year 2002-2003 up to 28th February, 2003 was to the tune of around 42 per cent only. Besides, the Committee is indeed constrained to find that a substantial amount of Rs. 500 crore was surrendered under different schemes of the Department during the last three years. Further disturbing is the fact that in spite of this sorry state of affairs with regard to the utilisation of scarce resources, as explained above, the Department feels that the lower actual expenditure did not impact the outlay provided during 2003-2004.

As stated in the Introductory Chapter of the Report, urban population is increasing day by day and during the decade 1991-2001, the net addition of population in urban areas was 68 million. In view of the rapid increase in the urbanization over the year, the Committee feels that a bigger challenge to provide infrastructure, drinking water facilities, etc. will have to be faced in the coming years by the Department. But, the Committee is shocked to note the trend of the expenditure, as given in the preceding paras, that there is absolutely no planning on the part of the Department to meet the challenge. While the Scheme-wise analysis has been made in the succeeding paras of the Report, the Committee would like to highlight here that besides demanding higher outlay under different schemes, the Department has

to ensure 100 per cent utilization of the scarce resources earmarked under different schemes. Only by proper utilization of the funds allocated, Ministry of Finance/Planning Commission can be persuaded for higher allocation.

Reply of the Government

The table given below shows that actual expenditure *vis-a-vis* the B.E. and R.E. in the last 3 years in the 3 Demands of the Department:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Grant	BE	Final Grant (FG)*	Expenditure	(Exp (% of BE)	Exp (% of FG)
2000-01	Urban Development	1155.07	1166.88	991.91	85.87	85.01
	Public Works	859.85	868.90	814.27	94.70	93.71
	Stationery & Printing	175.01	175.01	139.88	79.93	79.93
	Total	2189.93	2210.79	1946.06	88.86	88.03
2001-02	Urban Development	1157.50	2020.69	1985.79	171.56	98.27
	Public Works	871.95	917.63	868.13	99.56	94.61
	Stationery & Printing	188.10	188.10	162.97	86.64	86.64
	Total	2217.55	3126.42	3016.89	136.05	96.50
2002-03	Urban Development	1311.06	2672.08	2520.84	192.27	94.34
	Public Works	965.37	965.41	827.01	85.67	85.66
	Stationery & Printing	179.16	179.16	161.69	90.25	90.25
	Total	2455.59	3816.65	3509.54	142.92	91.95

*Final Grant is equal to BE + Supplementary Grant ± Reappropriations (if any)

During the last three years the Department has spent more than 90 per cent of the budget (at FG level) and it may be seen that during

the year 2001-02 the FG figure was more than 41% of the BE figures and in the year 2002-03 the FG figure was more than 55% of the BE figures. Even there was an increase of budgetary allocation at FG stage; the Department is able to spend more than 96% of the budget in 2001-02 and about 92% of the budget in 2002-03.

As regards the actual expenditure incurred by the Department up to 28th February 2003 during the year 2002-03, it is submitted that as per the table mentioned in para 2.6 of this Report, the entire expenditure under the PLAN heads in the Demand No. 82 has been excluded in the Report. During this period (up to 28th February 2003) the total expenditure under the PLAN head under Demand No. 82 (UD) was Rs. 1971.06 crores in which Rs. 1346 crore was on account of "Pass through assistance for DMRC". After excluding the amount for DMRC, the remaining expenditure of Rs. 625.06 crore (Rs. 1971.06— Rs. 1346.00 crore) was not included in the total expenditure. Actually, the total expenditure under the PLAN head up to February 2003 was Rs. 703.13 crore (Rs. 625.06 crore under Demand No. 82-UD and Rs. 78.07 crore under Demand No. 83-Public Works) and not Rs. 78.07 crore as mentioned in the table appearing in Para 2.6 of the Report. Total expenditure (Plan+Non Plan) up to February 2003 under all the 3 Demands of the Department was Rs. 1515.92 crore. (Rs. 703.13 crore — PLAN + Rs. 812.79 crore — Non Plan) which was 71% of the total B.E. of the Department. Thus, the actual expenditure of the Department during 2002-03 up to 28th February 2003 was 71% of the BE and not 42%, as mentioned in para 2.11 of the Report.

Based on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Department has put in place a 'Monitoring mechanism' at the level of JS (UD) to have a close review of the implementation of programmes every 3 months. This will ensure the maximum utilization of the budget of the department and accordingly the department will also be in a position to pursue the planning commission and the Ministry of Finance for higher allocation of funds.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Urban Development O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para. No. 2.14)

The Committee further note that the amount surrendered by the Department of Urban Development does not include the unspent

balances of Central assistance released to various States under the different Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Besides, they are surprised to note that no data in this regard is being maintained. In this scenario, the Committee fail to understand how the Department has been overseeing the performance of the different schemes in the States. The Committee, while expressing their concern in this regard, would like the Department to maintain proper data of unspent balances under several schemes and furnish the same to the Committee. Besides, such data should invariably be reflected in the Performance Budget of the Department.

Reply of the Government

The amounts surrendered by the Department do not include the unspent balances of Central assistance since the funds have already been transferred from the Consolidated Fund of India. However, while monitoring the implementation of the schemes, unspent balances of Central funds are taken into account at the time of obtaining utilisation certificates of Central funds and while considering subsequent releases. With the strict adherence to utilisation certificates (UCs) before releasing of funds, the incidences of unspent balances lying with the State Government tend to be low. However, tracking down the exact position of unspent balances immediately at the end of the year would be very difficult as in many cases, the funds released to the State Governments get transferred to the implementing agencies. Taking a cue from the recommendation of the Committee, it is proposed to include the details of the unspent balances in the monitoring of the Plan scheme by the Monitoring Committee set up by this Department to monitor and financial progress of the Centrally sponsored schemes.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Urban Development O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para. No. 2.18)

The Committee find out that out of the allocation of Rs. 252.55 crore, during the last three years since when the concept of earmarking 10 per cent of the total outlay exclusively for Northeast region was started, only Rs. 149.40 crore were released. This resulted in an under spending to the extent of Rs. 103.15 crore. They also note that the estimated cost of the projects sanctioned during the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 was for Rs. 276.54 crore. They also find that further releases

of the amount depend upon the utilization certificates from these States. Further, the Committee learnt during the course of oral evidence that an outstanding work has been done with regard to actual delivery of projects in case of Northeast region. However, from the data made available to the Committee, they note that during the year 2002-03, only 12 projects were sanctioned, as against 22 projects sanctioned during the previous year. The Committee would like to be apprised about the declining trend with regard to the number of projects sanctioned during the year 2002-03. Besides, they also note that as compared to the other Ministries/Departments under the jurisdiction of the Committee, the performance with regard to Northeast region is much better. They still feel that much has to be done to ensure proper and effective execution of the different schemes resulting in overall development of North-East region, which is the main objective for earmarking 10 per cent exclusive outlay to this region. The Committee would, therefore, like the Department to keep up the momentum and sanction more projects during the current year. Besides, they would like to emphasize here that the States in Northeast region should be requested to chalk out an annual action plan under different schemes so as to ensure proper implementation. These States should also be emphasized to furnish utilization certificates to enable the Department to release more money for these projects.

Reply of the Government

The special initiative taken by this Department has led to spending of the earmarked 10% of the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim from 2001-02 onwards. According to this initiative, the States Governments recommend proposals in the Urban Development sector for implementation in their respective States. These proposals are technically evaluated by the Department using the available expertise and proposed for implementation mostly through a Central implementing agency. The earmarked amount of Rs. 82.50 crore was fully spent during the year 2001-02, which accounted for taking up 22 projects in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim. In 2002-2003, even though the Budget allocation was Rs. 90 crore, this was subsequently reduced to Rs. 77 crore due to a reduction imposed by the Ministry of Finance at the RE stage on the GBS to this Department. The funds available during 2002-2003 had to take care of the spill over requirement of the

22 projects sanctioned in 2001-2002 as well as the proposed new schemes. Therefore, a smaller number of schemes were approved during 2002-03 keeping in view the availability of funds for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim. The Department has been very closely monitoring the implementation of this programme. There has not been any problem of UCs so far. However, the Committee's recommendation that the Department should keep the momentum and sanction more projects during the current year has been noted.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Urban Development O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para. No. 2.30)

The Committee note that the Department had, during the year 2002-03, proposed three new schemes, namely, (i) Urban Information System; (ii) Pooled Financial Development Fund; and (iii) City Challenge fund, for which a token allocation amounting to Rs. 50 lakh was made. The expenditure incurred in this regard is 'Nil'. They also mote that during the year 2003-04, again, a token provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been made for these schemes. They further note that another scheme National Urban Information System has been proposed for the year 2003-04 for which Rs. 10 crore has been provided. Besides, a new Centrally sponsored scheme for solid waste management and drainage in ten selected IAF airfield towns has been proposed during the year 2003-04. The Committee note from what the Secretary has stated during the course of oral evidence, that consultation process has been completed and they need more and more money to enable them to implement the new schemes. While appreciating the initiative taken by the Department to formulate some new schemes to meet the challenge of infrastructure in cities, the Committee would like to be apprised about the details of each of the schemes. They would also like to know whether the guidelines of the aforesaid schemes have been framed, and if so, they may be apprised about the details. Besides, they would like that before implementing the said schemes, the Department should have had detailed consultations with the respective State Governments and ensure that the adequate infrastructure is available with the implementing agencies so that, schemes are properly implemented. Besides, after having detailed spadework, Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance should be persuaded to allocate sufficient outlay to enable the Department to start the schemes.

Reply of the Government

The Department of Urban Development has proposed three new schemes in the year 2002-2003, namely, (i) Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF); (ii) City Challenge Fund (CCF); and (iii) National Urban Information System (NUIS), for which a token allocation of Rs. 50 lakh each was made. The PFDF and CCF were innovative schemes and required extensive consultations with the States, Ministries, Planning Commission and experts. These consultations could not be completed during the course of the year and, therefore, the Department could not draft a proposal, as per the procedure for approval of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). These consultations were completed during the current year and a draft proposal for PFDF, along with guidelines, has already been submitted for consideration of the EFC. It is expected that this will be approved during the current year.

2. In so far as CCF, is concerned, consultations with the State Government are over and draft guidelines have been prepared in consultation with the consultant. The draft EFC note is under finalisation. The inter-Ministerial consultation on this proposal is expected to be completed and the proposal is likely to come up for consideration of the EFC meeting before the end of the year itself.

3. In so far as National Urban Information System (NUIS) is concerned, during the current year, a provision of Rs. 5 crore has been made with a view to get the scheme approved and incur expenditure. The idea is to bring all those schemes in both the Departments of Urban Development, and Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation dealing with information and data collection under one umbrella. The existing Urban Mapping scheme of the Department of Urban Development is also expected to be dovetailed under the NUIS.

4. The new Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 airfield towns has been approved by the competent authority with the stipulation that the proposal be approved by the full Planning Commission before implementation. A note for approval of the full Planning Commission has already been sent to Planning Commission for approval.

5. The Committee will be apprised of the guidelines in respect of these schemes as soon as the draft is approved by the competent

authority. The recommendations of the Committee regarding consultations with the State Governments have been noted and the same were kept in view while the schemes guidelines were drafted. Once these schemes are approved, this Department would again request the Planning Commission to allocate sufficient funds. It may be noted that the Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 400 crore for PFDF, Rs. 500 crore for CCF and Rs. 20 crore for NUIS during the 10th Plan 2002-2007.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Urban Development O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 16 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.6)

The Committee find from the information furnished by the Department that for the three consecutive years, pass through assistance to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has been made mainly at the RE stage. They also note from what has been stated by the Secretary during the course of oral evidence that a substantially large amount will have to be provided at the time of supplementary grants this year also. The Committee observe that while allocating Budget, proper allocation is not being made for DMRC. Consequently, huge outlay has to be provided at the supplementary grants stage. The Committee would like that instead of earmarking money at RE stage, the Government should provide the substantial amount needed for DMRC under separate Plan head in the General Budget

Reply of the Government

It is true that the 'pass through assistance' to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) was provided at the RE stage only during the years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. This was mainly because a decision could not be reached between the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and this Department regarding this provision for DMRC, as the project of DMRC was approved subsequent to the finalisation of the 9th Plan. In the beginning of the 10th Plan also, this Ministry had projected a requirement of Rs. 6143.82 crore for DMRC, which included Rs. 4035.63 crore for 'pass through assistance' and Rs. 2108.19 crore for equity contribution to DMRC. However, the Planning

Commission while finalizing the 10th Plan allocation kept this requirement outside the provisions made for the 10th Plan and suggested that the requirement of DMRC should be met from outside the Budget support to the Plan. Therefore, no Budget provision was made for 'pass through assistance' during 2002-2003, the first year of the 10th Plan. Subsequently, the Government has decided, after discussions between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, that, henceforth, the requirement of DMRC will be projected in the Plan. Accordingly, a Budget allocation of Rs. 680 crore was made as 'pass through assistance' to DMRC in 2003-2004, as against the requirement of Rs. 1807.00 crore projected to the Planning Commission. This issue of inadequate provisioning for DMRC was taken up with the Planning Commission at the level of Urban Development Minister "(copy enclosed Appendix-I)".

It would, thus, be seen that this Department has already taken up the matter of allocation of sufficient funds for 'pass through assistance' to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. at BE stage itself with all concerned.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Department of Urban Development O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 19 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.12)

The Committee note with anguish that utilization of funds under Demand number 99 *i.e.* Public Works was not at all satisfactory during the year 2002-2003, as only 75 per cent of the funds could be spent by the CPWD. Further they are concerned to note that CPWD has never been able to utilize the Plan funds meant for construction of Department Pool accommodation. They note that CPWD could utilize only fifty per cent of the funds, which were allocated to them for this purpose. The Committee further observe the difficulties being faced by CPWD resulting in lower utilization of the outlay, as has been indicated in the preceding Para. The reasons indicated for lower expenditure are delay in getting requisition from client Departments, non-availability of local body clearance and delay in obtaining clearance certificates and water and electricity connections. The Committee also found that the residential pool, other than the General pool, consists

of Department pools belonging to 16 Ministries/Departments. To ensure proper utilization of funds, which would naturally result in more satisfaction to the beneficiaries, the Committee would like the Department to find out ways and means to solve various problems being faced in this regard and take corrective steps. Besides, the Committee would like to be apprised about the action initiated in this regard. They would also like the Department to sort out the difficulties with regard to lower requisitions from the client Ministries by sitting across the table with the representatives of said Ministries/Departments.

Reply of the Government

The reasons of non-utilization of full funds are, delay in getting sanctions from client Departments of pending estimates, delay in plans clearance by local bodies and the flow of funds linked to progress of the works. Now the Department has appointed the Nodal Officers for all sanctioned works costing Rs. one crore and above, who will involve the representatives of the client Departments as well as other officers of CPWD to minimize the bottle-necks being faced. Also to ensure utilization of the allotted funds during the progress of works, new clause has been added in CPWD Contract Document, which binds the contractor to maintain the proper pace of works and thus utilization of allotted funds, e.g. the penalty for delayed works and incentive for early execution etc. The Inter-departmental Meetings are also being held so that the problems of requisitions as well as pending sanctions matters are solved with other Ministries/Departments. One such meeting to review the progress of works and expenditure incurred was convened by Secretary (UD) on 22.4.03 with the representative of other Ministries *i.e.* Health, Culture, Labour, Shipping and CPWD in which suggestions for better funds utilization were explored and the concerned Ministries were requests to (a) Priorities their works, (b) Issue sanction for the works before the end of September. Internal review of works by DG (W), CPWD has been streamlined and meetings were held in the month of June, 2003 with officers of each Region to fully utilize the budget allocation.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 3.27)

The Committee are happy to note that in pursuance of their persistent recommendations made during the last five years, the

Government have at last decided to transfer some of the Presses to State Governments or to modernize some of the other Presses. They, however, feel that a hasty; decision regarding closure of some units would prove beneficial to none. Besides, the interest of the employees working in these Presses must be protected and the Committee be apprised of the action taken in this regard at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

The Cabinet in its meeting on 16.08.2002 decided to transfer Text Book Presses to their respective State Govts. and close some other Presses/Units. Transfer of three Text Books Presses at Mysore, Bhubaneshwar and Chandigarh could not materialize as the State Govts. did not accept them.

In the event of closure, to protect the interest of the employees following options will be given to them:

(i) Transfer to other nearby Govt. of India Presses under modernization, wherever possible;

(ii) Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme;

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.12)

The Committee note that the main objective of IDSMT as indicated in the guidelines is to develop small and medium towns, so as to arrest the migration from these towns to large cities. The Committee also notes that IDSMT was started in the 6th Plan during 1979-80. They would like that some impact assessment and evaluation study by some independent agencies should be conducted periodically to monitor the data with regard to arrest of migration from smaller towns to large cities.

Reply of the Government

To get a proper feedback on the implementation of the scheme, the autonomous research bodies are periodically carrying out the evaluation of the IDSMT Scheme at the instance of Ministry of Urban

Development and Poverty Alleviation. The Ministry is also further processing it.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 28 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.13)

The Committee further note that as indicated by the Department, the Planning Commission has agreed to include coverage of towns upto 10 lakhs from 10th Five Year Plan. Further, they find that out of the proposed allocation of Rs. 1,500 crore, although Planning Commission had agreed to allocate Rs. 1,304.65 crore during 10th Plan, the annual allocation made during the first two years of 10th Plan *i.e.* 2002-03 and 2003-04, is not proportionate to the outlay agreed for the 10th Plan as a whole. They are also concerned to note that even the outlay earmarked during the year 2003-04, has been reduced further by Rs. 5 crore, as compared to previous year. The Committee strongly recommend for allocations during the annual plans which are proportionate to the overall allocation made for 10th Plan. Besides, they would like to strongly recommend that whatever allocation is made at the BE stage, should not be cut further at the RE stage. The Committee would like that their feelings should be conveyed to the Planning Commission in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The budget allocations to the scheme in the first two years of the 10th Plan are not in tune with the total outlay approved by the Planning Commission for the Plan. The Ministry is bringing it to the notice of the Planning Commission.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 31 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.16)

The Committee find that the financing pattern of the IDSMT Scheme was last revised in August 1995. They further note that as per the formula give in the guidelines in this regard, Central and State assistance is given in rupees in lakhs based on the project cost and category of towns. The Committee feel that Central and State share should be clearly indicated in percentage, and in view of it, they recommend to revise the guidelines.

The Committee further note that as per the guidelines of IDSMT, whereas there is a limit on Central assistance, there is no ceiling on the amount that could be made available from the State Government/ Local bodies. They also note from the data made available to them that there is some problem in providing assistance to financial institutions. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the difficulties being faced by the financial institutions in assisting the projects. In this state of affairs, the Committee would like to recommend the Government to think of enhancing the Central share and apprise the Committee accordingly.

Reply of the Government

In the proposed guidelines, the Central and State shares would be clearly given in percentages in addition to the absolute amounts.

The proposed revised guidelines of IDSMT adequately address the concern expressed by the Committee. It is envisaged that the revised guidelines will facilitate easier implementation and better participation by the financial institutions. Given the large number of towns requiring assistance for urban infrastructure and the constraint of resources, the Department is not in a position to enhance the Central share.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.19)

The Committee note that monitoring of IDSMT is done at the Central level by Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) and at the State level by the TCPO/Municipal Administration Department and at the District level by the District Collector. The Committee would like that the representative of the Union Government

as well as TCPO at the Central level should help their counterparts in the States in preparing the project proposals. They also feel that this process of interacting with the State level officials and State-level TCPO officials while framing project proposals would further help in early clearance of the project proposals by the Union Government.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry of UD & PA as well as TCPO advised the State Govts. in the preparation of the project reports whenever the States/UTs approached the former. Further, interaction with the State level officers is continuously held while framing the proposals, at the stage of appraisal, revision of guidelines, etc.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.26)

The Committee appreciate higher allocation of funds under the Mega City Scheme during 2003-2004. However, they find that the Government could release approximately Rs. 95 crore only, as against the allocation of Rs. 120 crore. They feel that the Planning Commission be requested to provide more and more funds for the Mega City Scheme and the Government should initiate steps so that nodal agencies can utilise the entire funds released to them. They also find that the Government are yet to receive information on utilisation of more than Rs. 561 crore from the nodal agencies. In this regard, the Committee would like the Government to take necessary steps to impress upon the nodal agencies to submit the Utilisation Certificate expeditiously so that subsequent releases can be made to them.

Reply of the Government

Funds to Mumbai Mega City were released in March, 2003, as the Ministry did not receive utilisation certificate in respect of grant released in the preceding financial year 2001-02. The Ministry also did not receive information about release of matching State share to the nodal agency by the Government of Maharashtra. As such there was delay in release of funds to Mumabi Mega City.

From 2003-04, the Ministry has revised the procedure of disbursement of funds to mega cities. Under the revised system

50 per cent funds earmarked for each mega city would be released to the State Government provided utilisation certificate for the Central grant released in the preceding financial year has been received. Rest of the 50 per cent funds would be released only on receipt of information from the State Government that it has released matching State share to the nodal agency.

Planning Commission has been requested to provide additional funds for the mega city scheme.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities sharing between Central and State Government is in the ratio of 25 : 25 and balance 50 per cent is mobilised by the nodal/implementing agency from financial institutions. The Central Government ensures that funds released to the mega cities are fully utilised in the relevant financial year. For this propose, utilisation certificates are insisted while releasing Central grant in the succeeding financial year.

As far as utilisations of State grants are concerned, it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure that funds made available to nodal agencies are fully utilised. However, the information placed before the Committee would show that as on 12.3.2003, Central Government had released funds to mega cities to the extent of Rs. 834.65 crore. During the same period State Government released Rs. 815.81 crore. Whereas the expenditure incurred by nodal/implementing agency was Rs. 2184.31 crore. This itself shows that the nodal agencies have utilised funds released by Central and State Governments. The unutilised funds lying with nodal/implementing agencies may be funds raised from financial institutions. It is the responsibility of nodal agencies/implementing agencies who have raised funds from financial institutions to utilise the funds quickly.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.42)

The Committee further note that the major area of concern with regard to drinking water is to preserve the ground water sources and its quality, which are fast depleting, causing serious environmental and health problems. They also note that the problems of sustainability

and contamination of water are being addressed by different Central Ministries which *inter-alia* include Urban Development, Rural Development, Water Resources, Agriculture, Environment and Forest and Health. The Committee, would like the Department of Urban Development to act in coordination with the concerned Ministries to find out a long-term solution in this regard.

Reply of the Government

The Committee have suggested involvement of various Central Ministries to sort out the problem of ground water in terms of quality and depleting ground water sources. In this connection, it is pertinent to mention that there is already Central Ground Water Authority working in the Ministry of Water Resources at Government of India level to study the ground water potential and its development, quality aspects as well as its controlled use in coordination with the different Central Ministries and the State Departments dealing with the subject.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.43)

With regard to leakage and wastage of drinking water in urban areas, the Committee find that even according to Government data, loss of water due to these reasons ranges from 10 per cent to 45 per cent of the total flow in the systems. The Committee feel that since scarcity of water is going to be the biggest problem in the country more attention is need to be given in this regard.

To tackle this problem, the Committee feels that besides sensitizing the community about the need to conserve every drop of water, some punitive measures are required to be taken to tackle the issue. While appreciating that water management is a State subject, the Committee would like that necessary guidelines should be issued to the State Governments to take the desired steps for conservation of water.

Reply of the Government

In order to conserve the scarce water resources the Committee have suggested that necessary guidelines should be issued to the State Governments to control the loss of water due to leakages and wastage in the water supply system. While appreciating the concern of the

Committee regarding conservation of water, it may be mentioned that an Expert Committee constituted by this Ministry has already prepared a draft manual on Operation and Maintenance of Water Supply Systems, which includes water conservation measures, leak detection, waste prevention, etc. The draft manual has already been circulated to various State Departments and other related specialized institutions dealing with the subject for their views/comments. The draft manual was discussed at length in the workshop organized during 19th-21st June 2003 at Thiruvananthapuram. Based on the discussions and suggestions from various experts, the draft manual is being further modified and finalized for use by the field Engineers/ULBs/ Engineering Departments.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 48 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.44)

The Committee note that children can play an important role in this regard. They feel that more efforts should be made to sensitize children about the need for conserving every drop of water. For this purpose, they feel that in the educational curriculum, conservation of water should also be included. The Department should consult the Human Resource Development Ministry in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Suggestion of the Committee regarding inclusion of water conservation aspect in the educational curriculum of schools is well taken. The matter is proposed to be taken up with the Ministry of HRD is consultation with the Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) shortly.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 51 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.45)

The Committee further feel that to tackle the problem of water table going low, it can be handled by taking a multi-prolonged strategy. They also note that in India, there is no dearth of rainwater, but the need is to use the rainwater for re-charging of water as well as for using the rainwater after storage. They also find that at the instance of the Ministry of Water Resources, the Department has requested all the State Governments to install roof top rainwater harvesting in all buildings. The Committee strongly recommends that the Government should think of starting a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rainwater harvesting.

Reply of the Government

Ministry has already apprised the Chairman of the Committee that the suggestion of the Committee to initiate a new Centrally sponsored scheme for rain water harvesting is already under implementation by the Ministry of Water Resources. A detailed letter written recently by the Ministry to the Chairman of the Standing Committee is placed at Appendix II.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.51)

The Committee note that as per 1991 Census, the requirement of funds was to the tune of Rs. 3,394 crore to cover 2,151 towns (of less than 20 thousand population). They note from the data made available to them that Rs. 746.95 crore could actually be released so far. With such a slow pace of allocation of money, the Committee feel that another 50 years may be required to cover the towns having a population below 20,000. Not only that, the scarce money allocated could not be utilized fully resulting in unspent balances to the tune of Rs. 236.01 crore. The Committee feel that the Department is least serious towards the implementation of one of the top priority programmes, *i.e.* to provide drinking water to small towns. They also feel that there is some serious problem in the implementation of the programme and would like the Department to analyse the problems being faced in implementation of the programme from each of the State Government and furnish the same to the Committee.

Reply of the Government

In so far as release of Central funds and its utilisation under AUWSP is concerned, as on 31st March 2002, Rs. 360.57 crore have been released by the Ministry to different State Governments as Central share since launching of the programme in March, 1994. As against this, the State Governments have furnished the utilisation certificates for Rs. 287.75 crore which works out to about 80%. The Ministry is continuously pursuing the matter with the State Governments to submit the utilisation certificates for the remaining amount. It is also relevant to mention that during the Review Meetings chaired by Secretary (UD) from time to time, the State implementing agencies are also requested to utilise the State share as well as Central share optimally.

As regards problems being faced by the State implementing agencies in implementation of AUWSP, in the 10th Plan Document the following problems have been identified which are coming in the way of implementation of AUWSP:—

- Changing priority lists by the State Governments;
- Non-submission or delay in submission of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs);
- DPRs not conforming to guidelines;
- Delays at the State level in according administrative approval and in release of State Share; and
- Delays in land acquisition.

The problems in operation of the schemes are:

- Despite increase in revenue collection, the overall annual revenue generation is less than the actual O&M expenditure in most cases.
- The local bodies are not willing to take over the schemes for O&M because of lack of expertise, financial constraints and because the schemes have not been executed/completed in all respects as per the approved designs. Despite this, the State implementing agencies have handed over the schemes. In some cases, non-execution of staff quarters and compound walls have resulted in unauthorized encroachments on the project land.

- The most serious problems seem to be absence of manpower required for the maintenance of such capital intensive projects, and resource crunch for O&M due to low levels of tariff and low collection efficiency. 'Negligence to some extent' was cited as one more reason for poor O&M. The poor status of power supply has affected the efficient running of the installations.
- Through disinfections units have been installed, they are not being used in some cases.

As already mentioned above, the Ministry is contemplating an evolution study through independent agencies. Once the evaluation is done, the important findings will be communicated to the Committee for their perusal.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 54 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.53)

The Committee further note that the programme aims to provide safe drinking water supply at the rate of 70 lpcd where sewerage does not exist and 135 lpcd where sewerage exists. The Committee would like to be apprised of the efforts made to find whether the beneficiaries helped under the scheme are made available the water as per the guidelines.

Reply of the Government

The guidelines of AUWSP envisage provision of water supply facilities to the extent of 70 lpcd for house service connections and 40 lpcd through public stand post. Though extensive monitoring at field level by the officials of the Ministry/CPHEEO has not been possible to the desired extent due to acute shortage of man-power, however, on the basis of a few field visits made by the CPHEEO officials, it may be mentioned that the community has benefited to a great extent in the towns where water supply schemes have been implemented under AUWSP.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.54)

The Committee find that the scheme has been in operation since 1993-94. They would like that some survey showing the impact of the schemes on the towns covered should be conducted expeditiously.

Reply of the Government

As already mentioned above the Ministry is contemplating a thorough evaluation of AUWSP through independent agencies and once such a study is complete the impact of the programme on the community would be known and the Hon'ble Standing Committee will be apprised accordingly.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.55)

The Committee would further like to be apprised whether the Department has maintained any data with regard to the number of beneficiaries assisted under the scheme. If so, the data may be furnished before the Committee.

Reply of the Government

As on 31st March, 2003 the Ministry has accorded technical approval to the Water Supply Schemes in 883 towns covering a population of 1.03 crore since launching of the programme in March, 1994. The Statement indicating a State-wise status of AUWSP as on 31st March, 2003 is placed at Appendix V.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.58)

The Committee note that AUWSP is not in operation in the Union territories. They also note from the reply furnished by the Department that proposals under AUWSP have not come from the Union territories. The Committee would like to be apprised about the details of the steps made so far to motivate the Union territories to send proposals in this regard.

Reply of the Government

As regards provision of Central funds under AUWSP to the Union Territory is concerned, it may be mentioned that in the case of UTs the Home Ministry, Government of India, manages the Budget. As such the UTs are getting the Central fund for implementing of various schemes including water supply in urban areas irrespective of the size of the town (whether small or big) as such the UTs are already benefited with adequate Central Funds for implementing of water supply schemes in their respective areas. However, the UTs are being requested to furnish the current status of water supply in the small towns (population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census) falling within their jurisdiction.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 60 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.70)

The Committee note that the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation only helps to provide the sanitation facilities where scavenger problem has been detected. The Committee are of the view that the rehabilitation of liberated scavenger is another crucial issue. As informed by the Department the rehabilitation issue is being looked after by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Committee also note that there is no coordination between these two Ministries. They would like that the said two issues should be linked together and some coordinating mechanism between the two Ministries be established.

Reply of the Government

As per recent decision taken by the Committee of Secretaries, the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of manual scavengers would be transferred from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation). This decision is likely to ensure better coordination between the two schemes. The matter relating to transfer of the work and the staff handling the scheme in

the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is being pursued with that Ministry.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.77)

The Committee appreciate the successful commission of phase-I of Delhi MRTS Project in time. While appreciating the efforts made by all concerned, they hope that DMRC would be able to complete all the four phases by 2021 as planned without any cost and time over runs. The Committee would strongly recommend that adequate outlay should be made under MRTS project to ensure timely completion of the each phase of the MRTS. In addition, the Committee would like the Department to periodically monitor the MRTS project so that each phase of the remaining phases do not lag behind the target date(s). They also desire that similar efforts should be made in other cities of the country to solve the problem relating to transportation.

Reply of the Government

This Department has already taken up the matter with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, regarding of allocation of sufficient funds for the Delhi MRTS Project at the BE stage. This matter has also been agitated at the level of the Empowered Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary and the Group of Ministers headed by Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister. Also, the Empowered Committee and Group of Ministers periodically monitor the Delhi MRTS Project to ensure timely completion of the project.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 66 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.88)

The Committee observe that efforts have been made by the NCRPB to achieve the targets, for which the board was established in 1985. The Committee also note that the Government is considering a proposal

for a rail-bus transit system as per a study conducted by RITES in 2001. They also note that the said project is proposed for commissioning by March 2006. In this regard they desired that NCRPB should impress upon the Government to accord due priority to this project, and to provide adequate funds for commissioning of the project in 2006 as planned.

Reply of the Government

A Steering Committee for monitoring the progress of the NCR Commuter Rail Projects was constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (UD). In the detailed Techno-Economic Feasibility Study Report received from RITES for the three corridors, referred to in Para 4.85 to be taken up in the first phase, the project has been conceived as "Integrated Rail-cum-Bus Transit System (IRBT)". In the last meeting of the Steering Committee held in January, 2003, it was decided that the revised Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) may be circulated among stakeholders *i.e.* MOUD, M/o Railways, GNCT Delhi, Govt. of U.P. and Govt. of Haryana for their in principle approval, which would *inter-alia* have their financial approval as well. The revised MoU was circulated on 05.02.03 and again on 17.03.03 after incorporating the views of RITES. The MOUD *vide* its letter dated 28.04.2003 had communicated its approval, which *inter-alia* carry its financial commitment to the project also. M/o Railways, Govt. of NCT Delhi and Govt. of Haryana have also agreed to the MoU subject to certain conditions. Approval from Govt. of U.P. is still awaited. Issues raised by M/o Railways, GNCT Delhi and Govt. of Haryana will sorted out at an appropriate level in the Government. Competent approval for the formulation of a SPV and other necessary action to implement the project will be obtained, thereafter.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 69 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.94)

The Committee are constrained to observe that during 2002-2003, DDA has not been able to meet the physical target of construction of residential quarters. As per the data made available to the Committee,

during the first time nine months, only 15 per cent houses have reportedly been constructed by the DDA. They have their own doubts as to whether DDA would be able to achieve the said targets during the year. The Committee would like to know the reasons for delay in achieving the targets and recommend that DDA should take necessary steps to achieve the targets set and prepare a time schedule under intimation to the Committee.

Reply of the Government

Completion of houses as reported during the period April 2002 to December, 2002 does not reflect a wholesome, conclusive and proportionate achievement for completion of the houses during the year April, 2002 to March, 2003. As far as construction activities are concerned, the period from May to September is considered as a lean season. Period from October to March is considered as a season of optimum output. Rationalizing the annual target on monthly basis with equal achievements per month is not feasible. Overall achievements of completion of houses during the period April, 2002 to March, 2003 is given as under:—

	SFS/HIG	MIG	LIG	JANTA/EWS	Total
Houses constructed	790	1,627	1,072	2,032	5,521
Target for completion	878	1,761	1,408	2,576	6,623

Achievement of completion of 5521 dwelling units against a target of 6623 DUs during April, 2002 to March, 2003 translates to 83.6% of the target.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development), O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt., dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *see* Paragraph No. 72 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

Recommendation (Para No. 2.13)

To get an adequate outlay from the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance, the Committee feel that there is a need for proper planning for different schemes. The Committee, therefore, would recommend to the Department to visualize the extent of the demands for infrastructure, drinking water and other sectors in urban areas, and after having chalked out the proper plan, should approach the Planning Commission for getting the adequate resources.

Reply of the Government

The demand for infrastructure in urban areas, including that of drinking water, is assessed by the Department with the help of the expertise available in organisations of the Department like Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), Central Public Health Engineering and Environment Organisation (CPHEEO), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), etc. At the beginning of the 10th Plan, the Government had set up a Working Group on Urban Development (including Urban Transport), Water Supply & Sanitation (including low-cost sanitation, sewerage and solid waste management) and Urban Environment for the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002—2007). This working group has assessed the requirement of urban infrastructure across the country and arrived at the financial requirement. The projections made by the expert Committees, like the Rakesh Mohan Committee (the India Infrastructure Report), have also been duly noted by the Working group. According, for the tenth plan, this Department has projected for Urban infrastructure, including water supply and sanitation, an amount of Rs. 23,326.00 crore to the Planning Commission, against which they have made a provision of Rs. 7,000.00 crore (excluding the requirement of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation).

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development), O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003, Bt., dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 2.19)

The Committee are also informed that towards the end of the financial year, the Department got a number of projects, which were mainly on construction work and capital work. The Committee would like to know the details along with the progress made in the implementation of these projects as on date.

Reply of the Government

As explained in reply to para 2.18, the Department has exhausted the allocations made for the schemes for the development of North Eastern Region including Sikkim. Therefore, taking up all the new project proposals in 2002-03 itself was not feasible. Projects proposals come from the States all through the year and those that have not been approved and taken up are at various stages of processing like project appraisals, preparation of Detailed Project Reports, and vetting of estimates. These will be finally submitted to the Standing Finance Committee (or Expenditure Finance Committee, as the case may be) for recommending to the approving authority. Therefore, these projects are likely to be taken up in succeeding years, keeping in view the availability of resources.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development), O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt., dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.3)

The Committee note that the Department has never felt the necessity of having proper guidelines for the various Central Schemes for which allocation is being made under the Plan Budget. They are equally surprised to note the reply of the Department that these Central schemes are budget purposes, while actually they represent expenditure on ongoing organisations. The Committee fail to understand how without having any guidelines, the Department, would be able to monitor the progress of the Schemes. In view of this, the Committee recommends that proper guidelines of each of Schemes should be framed and Committee apprised accordingly.

Reply of the Government

As brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Committee earlier, the Planning Commission approves the Plan allocations for these schemes and these are part of activities undertaken by the respective organizations. It is reiterated that these are considered to be 'schemes' for budgetary and accounting classification purposes under respective Major Heads. Expenditure incurred against these 'schemes' is governed by the General Financial Rules, Delegation of Financial Rules and expenditure authorising institutions like Standing Finance Committee/ Expenditure Finance Committee.

It may, thus, be seen that well-defined procedures already exist for these schemes. Further, sometimes (*e.g.*, Equity Contributions to PSUs) expenditure is not confined to any particular project or programme; and financial assistance is given to authorized institutes PSUs and organizations within Government and non-Government sectors, for undertaking their respective operations. The Ministry examines all these proposals before sanction under the Financial Rules and procedures. Similarly, General Pool Residential accommodation scheme deals with construction of residential quarters for the Government employees for which detailed tendering and contract procedures and financial rules exist. It may thus be seen that though there are no separate guidelines for such items, the detailed Government financial procedures and regulatory mechanisms exist for the same.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development), O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt., dated 23.4.2003]

Recommendation (Para No. 4.17)

The Committee further find that extant guidelines of IDSMT scheme do not specify consideration of Municipalities under the existing financing pattern. However, as indicated by the Department, Municipalities may contribute in case loan from financial institutions are not raised. Besides, recommending to find out ways and means to get the institutional finance as per the prescribed criteria, the Committee would also like to recommend that, if possible, the Government should consider the involvement of Municipalities in this regard, keeping in view the fact that financial institutions have not been able to fund the Scheme as per the financing pattern.

Reply of the Government

There is a provision in the existing as well as in the revised guidelines to involve the municipalities to contribute from their own resources in the absence of availability of loan from other financial institutions.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development), O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt., dated 23.4.2003]

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATION IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Para No. 2.12)

The Committee would, therefore, like to strongly recommend to the Department to gear up the machinery/agencies responsible for implementation of different schemes. Besides, to know the root cause for the under spending, the progress of different schemes in respective States/Departments have to be analysed thoroughly, and corrective steps taken accordingly. Here, the Committee would like the Department to work on these lines and apprise them of the specific steps taken in this regard. With regard to the amount surrendered during the last 3 years, amounting to Rs. 500 crore, the Committee would like an explanation of the Department indicating the reasons for not being able to utilize the money earmarked under each of the scheme/sector. They would also like that the reasons for the amount surrendered should be indicated Head-wise, Scheme-wise, Sector-wise.

Reply of the Government

Based on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Department has put in place a 'Monitoring mechanism' at the highest level. The Plan schemes are approved and monitored by the State Level Sanctioning Committee in which Joint Secretary of the Department is a member. Secretary (UD) has instituted a monitoring mechanism under JS (UD) to have a close review of the implementation of programmes with the States and other implementing agencies every 3 months. Secretary (UD) also monitors the progress of implementation once every six months. This review mechanism is expected to foresee the problems in the implementation of the schemes that may arise in the course of the year and take advance action to avoid surrenders in individual schemes at the end of the year.

The following are the main reasons because of which the department could not utilize the money earmarked under various schemes:

- Non-submission of fresh schemes by State Implementing Agencies.

- Curtailment of sanctioned schemes by State Implementing Agencies.
- Non-submission of Utilization of Certificates by the States for the Government of India share already released.

As desired by the Committee, the Head-wise, Scheme-wise and Sector-wise reasons for surrenders of funds in the last three years are given in the table below:

SCHEME-WISE/HEAD-WISE (PLAN) SURRENDER UNDER ABOVE DEMANDS IS GIVEN BELOW:

(Rs. In crore)

Urban Development-FY 2000-01

Scheme/Head	BE	Final Grant	Surrender	Reasons for Surrender
1	2	3	4	5
National Capital Region-4217	50.00	45.00	5.00	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage.
IDSMT-3601, 3602, 7601, 7602	60.00	52.00	8.50	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage.
Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities-3601	90.50	85.50	5.00	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage.
Other UD Schemes-2217	12.62	4.89	7.73	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage.
Urban Water Supply & Sewerage-2215	119.70	95.48	31.33	Non-release of funds for want of utilization certificates & budgetary cut imposed by MoF
Solid Waste Mgt. Near Airport-2215	5.00	0.74	5.00	Due to lack of actual requirement as the scheme was not approved during the year.
NE Region and Sikkim-2552	80.05	0.00	80.05	10% of the budget allocation was separately placed for NE states on the direction of Planning Commission. This was in addition to the normal

1	2	3	4	5
				expenditure incurred under the various schemes in N.E. states. In the absence of any specific proposal, this was surrendered to the non-lapsable pool.
Investment in Public Enterprises-6215	3.93	0.00	3.93	Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage
		Urban Development-FY 2001-02		
Other UD Schemes-2217	13.65	7.21	1.44	Non-receipt of proposals from State Governments.
NE Region and Sikkim-2552	41.25	41.25	37.66	This was only technical surrender for meeting additional requirement of funds under Capital Heads of the same scheme by means of supplementary.
		Urban Development-FY 2002-03		
Govt. Residential Buildings-Construction-4216	108.81	95.52	13.29	1-Due to non-receipt of administrative approval & expenditure sanction, 2-Less requirement of funds, 3-Late start of new housing projects for Members of Parliament, 4-Non-materialization of land acquisition.
IDSMT-3601, 3602, 7601, 7602	105.00	84.00	18.57	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage
Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities-3601	124.50	119.50	5.00	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage
Other UD Schemes-2217	16.30	8.94	7.10	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage
Urban Water Supply & Sewerage-2215	174.30	128.25	46.05	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage
Solid Waste Mgt. Near Airport-2215	5.00	0.50	4.50	Ceiling imposed by MOF at RE stage
		Public Works-FY 2000-01		
CPWD-2059	9.00	8.00	1.00	Reduction of budget estimates by MoF at RE stage.
Construction of Other Non-residential Buildings	76.44	59.14	10.81	Curtailment of budget estimates by MoF at RE stage.

1	2	3	4	5
		Public Works-FY 2001-02		
CPWD-2059	9.00	8.11	0.89	Non-filling of vacant plan posts
		Public Works-FY 2002-03		
CPWD-2059	10.00	9.22	0.78	Non-filling of vacant plan posts
Construction of Office Building	32.60	31.17	2.03	Slow progress of works for unavoidable reasons
Construction of Other Non-residential Buildings	128.12	98.25	29.78	Slow progress of works for unavoidable reasons

Non-Plan surrender for the respective years was as follows:

(Rs. In crore)

Financial Year	BE	Final Grant	Surrender	Reasons for Surrenders
1	2	3	4	5
		Urban Development		
2000-01	370.04	376.17	5.65	1-Non filling of vacant posts, 2-Economy cut in maintenance expenditure & 3-Due to budgetary cut imposed by Min. of Finance at RE stage 4-Less expenditure on Rent, Rates and Taxes
2001-02	358.44	401.02	4.61	1-Non filling of vacant posts, 2-Economy cut in maintenance expenditure & 3-Receipt of electricity charges bill from NDMC for less amount than anticipated.
2002-03	427.27	442.27	22.67	1-Due to non-receipt of administrative approval & expenditure sanction, 2-Less requirement of funds, 3-Late start of new housing projects for Members of Parliament.

1	2	3	4	5
			Public Works	
2000-01	744.45	753.48	7.03	1-Due to non-filling of vacant posts, 2-Reduction of budget estimates by MoF at RE stage.
2001-02	757.65	703.93	22.65	1-Non-filling of vacant posts, 2-Ban on foreign travel, 3-Non-publication of books in Hindi. 4.-Non-receipt of material in time in north-eastern regions, PAO memos from DGS&D, 5-Non-issue of materials for works costing Rs. 1 crore, 6-Non-finalization of rate-contract for supply of cement in Kerala by DGS&D.
2002-03	794.65	794.67	22.19	1-Non-filling of vacant posts, 2-Discontinuance of cement and steel to works. 3-Less requirement of funds. 4-Slow progress of on going works.
			Stationery and Printing	
2000-01	175.01	175.01	26.34	1-Non-filling of vacant posts, 2-Less requirement of funds for implementation of ACP scheme, 3-Less procurement of stationary & store articles.
2001-02	188.10	188.10	19.76	1-Non-filling of vacant posts, 2-Less requirement of funds for implementation of ACP scheme, 3-Less procurement of stationary & store articles.
2002-03	179.16	179.16	11.42	1-Non-filling of vacant posts, 2-Austerity measures. 3-Non-materialization of stationary items.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development), O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt., dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 7 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.25)

The Committee express their displeasure to note from the data as made available to them that bulk releases are being made during the last few days of the financial year. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs of the Report, almost 10 per cent of the allocation was made, just four or five days before the close of the financial year. Further, the Committee is distributed to note that 20 per cent of the allocated funds can be earmarked to the implementing agencies during March 2003. They feel that late release of the funds under a scheme leads not only to under spending by the State Governments/ implementing agencies but also leads to corruption and avoidable wastage. The Committee further note that the sister Department of this Department, *viz*., the Department of Rural Development has adopted a formula for release of funds to the State Governments/ implementing agencies as is given in the preceding paragraphs of the Report. According to this formula, the first installment 50 per cent is released on *ad hoc* basis. Further installments are released on receiving the utilization certificates, etc. They also note that on receipt of complete proposals of second installment, the quantum of fund is also released in a phased manner, i.e. given in the preceding Para. They find that the Department of Urban Development has not devised any mechanism by which the funds could be released in a phased manner throughout the year. The Committee would like that on the lines of the Department of Rural Development, the Department of Urban Development should also devise a mechanism for release of outlay which would result in better utilization of resources and effective implementation of the programme.

Reply of the Government

Every effort has been made to avoid bunching of expenditure in the last month. However, due to the strict adherence of utilisation certificates (UCs) for release, based on the Delhi High Court order and Government's Instructions, there has been a delay in releasing of funds in some of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The releases in individual schemes are regulated by the principles approved by the competent authority namely, CCEA/Cabinet while approving the scheme itself. Any change from the existing procedure, as the one

suggested (by the Committee on the basis of their experience) in the rural development, may, therefore, amount to revising the guidelines approved by the government. These guidelines are drafted after taking into account an ideal situation of implementation of the schemes in consultation with the States and other Ministries. Since the schemes of this Department mostly involve construction of infrastructure like water supply, urban roads, bridges, etc., additional release of funds without the existing funds being used may not speed up the implementation of the schemes. It is also felt that any *ad hoc* release of funds to these construction-based schemes would only end up in accumulation of unspent balances with the States Governments. In order to avoid this situation, the releases are processed based on the UCs and progress of implementation of the schemes.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 10 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 2.26)

The Committee feel that the procedure with regard to the release of funds under IDSMT as indicated in the guidelines should be strictly adhered to. They desire that there should be some mechanism by which there is frequent interaction between the Union Government and the State Governments. They also note that such type of mechanism would ensure furnishing of Utilization Certificates by the State Governments, which would ensure effective implementation of the Programme. They find that in this era of e-governance, the Department should use the latest technology to get the utilization of certificates from the State Governments so that the funds could be released timely, resulting in an effective implementation of different programmes.

Reply of the Government

The Department is strictly adhering to the procedure with regard to the release of funds under IDSMT Scheme as per the scheme guidelines. Regarding the mechanism for frequent interaction between the Union Government and the State Governments, the Department has started holding joint review meeting. Two such meetings were held during the year 2002-03. Besides, the representatives from GOI

including Planning Commission also attend meetings of the State level sanctioning Committee for regular review of the progress of the schemes.

As per the extant instructions, duly signed utilisation certificates are to be issued by the States/implementing agency in the format prescribed in the General Financial Rules.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 13 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 3.19)

The Committee have, for the last three years, been persistently recommending to the Department for increasing the satisfaction with regard to occupancy level of Department pool, i.e. other than general pool quarters. They also note that by persistently pursuing the matter, the department has written to the concerned Departments to get the requisite information with regard to demand and availability. They also note that the information from the concerned Departments has not been received so far. The Committee feel that in this scenario, when the Directorate of Estates indicates that they have no control over 'other than general pool' quarters, and the concerned Departments are not bothering even to provide the data with regard to demand and availability of Government quarters for their staff, ultimate sufferer are the eligible Government employees, who have been waiting for long in this regard. The Committee would like the Department to find out ways and means, whereby at least the data base with regard to the demand and availability of Government quarters in other than general pool'. Could be maintained in order to make an assessment of the satisfaction level.

Reply of the Government

The Directorate of Estates has no administrative control over the accommodation constructed by various departments out of their own budgetary allocation. Since departments having departmental pool accommodation with better satisfaction level than general pool, are debarred from allotment of General Pool Accommodation, employees

working in such debarred departments are not eligible for allotment of General Pool residential accommodation and their names are not included in the waiting lists maintained by Directorate of Estates. All the Ministries/departments were requested to furnish the details of demand and availability of accommodation available under their administrative control. Based on the information received from a few departments, details of accommodation available with them have been computed and are given in Appendix-II. A list of departments, who have furnished "Nil" information, is enclosed at Appendix-III.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 22 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.11)

The Committee, from the data made available to them; note that out 4,565 towns (having less than 5 lakh population as entitled under the Schemes) only 1,330 towns, i.e. 29.13 per cent could be covered so far. Further trends of allocation and utilization of outlay indicate not a very encouraging picture of the implementation of IDSMT in towns so far covered. They note from the data as given in the preceding paragraphs that whatever little allocation is being made is further reduced at RE stage. Not only that, available resources are also not being utilized fully. Out of the total funds amounting to Rs. 1,053.06 crore available under the Scheme, since its inception (which include State share and releases made by financial institutions), Rs. 755.47 crore which comes to approximately 75 per cent could actually be utilized. Besides, as indicated in an earlier recommendation of the Committee, the Department has no idea about the unspent balances with the respective State Governments. In this scenario, the Committee fails to understand how the benefit of IDSMT scheme could be extended to all the eligible towns.

Reply of the Government

Under IDSMT the revised estimates are fully utilized (released to States). Inadequate allocation of funds led to coverage of very limited number of towns so far (1340 out of 4565 towns as on 31.3.03).

The State Governments submit consolidated utilization certificate relating to utilization of central assistance, State share and loan availed and no separate utilization certificate in respect of central assistance released is submitted. During the year 2002-03, central assistance amounting to Rs. 86.43 crore was released against which an expenditure of Rs. 56.62 crore has been reported which include State share and loan taken from financial institution.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 25 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.18)

As indicated in the preceding para, there are some problems with regard to providing matching share by State and generating institutional finance. The Committee, feel that in this scenario, there are possibilities of diversion of funds allocated to States under IDSMT Scheme for other purposes. The Committee would like the Department to find out the cases of diversion if any, from the State Governments and apprise them accordingly. They would also like to strongly recommend that there is no diversion of funds allocated under IDSMT and the funds are utilized for the earmarked purpose as per the guidelines.

Reply of the Government

The State Government do provide funds on matching basis but the same are released late. However, the States have often been requested to release its share within one month of central release.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 39 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.40)

The Committee express deep anguish over the fact that five decades after independence, drinking water to the entire population of India is

still a distant dream. The Committee have learnt from the Government claim that more than 89 per cent of urban population has been provided with drinking water supply facility. The Committee, however, feel that the ground reality in this regard is something different. The Committee stress that access alone does not reflect a realistic picture. Availability and quality of water must also be taken into account, which would reflect that the real picture is very grim. In this context, the United Nations Survey report, according to which India ranks 120th among the group of 122 countries evaluated for water quality and 133rd out of 180 countries for its poor water availability, poses a question mark on the authenticity of Government's proclamation of covering 89 per cent of the urban population provided with drinking water supply facilities. Since rapid urbanisation is always cited as on of the main reasons for lack of availability of water, it is imperative to realise that this cannot be treated in isolation. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the IDSMT Scheme, so that the immense burden on infrastructure of Metropolitan Cities can be reduced. They also note that besides availability, sustainability and quality of drinking water sources would pose biggest challenge before the country in the coming years. As regards the Governments' efforts to tackle the various issues with regard to accessibility, availability, sustainability and quality, the desired efforts have not been made by the Department of Urban Development. Not only that, the Department has stated that it is the responsibility of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to plan, design, implement, maintain and monitor the position with regard to drinking water supply. As stated in the introductory, the Department of Urban Development is entrusted with the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes of urban water supply and sanitation, besides supporting the programmes through various schemes. The Committee recommends that the National Water Policy must be fully operationalized at the earliest. The Committee find that as regards the Centrally sponsored schemes, the Department has only one scheme, i.e. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme for cities having population upto 20,000, which has been examined in detail in succeeding para of the Report. Keeping this in view, the Committee finds that the Department has failed to fulfil its responsibility in even playing the role of a facilitator and coordinator with regard to urban water supply. The Committee strongly recommends that at the first instance, the Department should have some data with regard to the actual ground situation in respect of drinking water in the country and for that State Governments may be advised to have evaluation by some independent agencies.

Reply of the Government

As regards coverage of population with Urban Water Supply facilities, the Committee has stressed that access alone does not reflect the realistic picture. Availability and quality of water must also be taken into account, which would reflect that the real picture is very grim. The Ministry appreciates the concern of the Committee regarding the quality and quantity of water provided to the urban population in some parts of the country, which may not be as per the prescribed norms. However, it is pertinent to mention that the data regarding coverage of population with access to water supply facilities provided by the Ministry is based on the information furnished by the State Implementing Agencies. As regard suggestion of the Committee to strengthen the IDSMT scheme to include drinking water schemes as well, it may be mentioned that the new guidelines of IDSMT, which are presently under consideration, include water supply and sanitation schemes as well. As such, once the new guidelines are approved, the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies may be in a position to take full advantage of the same.

In so far as, recommendation of the Committee for fully operationalising the national water policy is concerned, it may be mentioned that the subject matter falls within the purview of the Ministry of Water Resources which has been implementing the same in coordination with different State Governments.

The Committee has suggested evaluation of the ground realities with regard to Water Supply, particularly AUWSP. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Ministry is contemplating to get AUWSP evaluated through independent agencies. Similarly, the State Governments would also be requested to take up the similar exercise to develop database to take corrective measure, if necessary.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 45 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.41)

The Committee would further like that in order to help the States in tackling the problem of availability, contamination and sustainability

of drinking water sources, some sort of Centrally sponsored scheme should be started to supplement the efforts made by the State Government in this regard. The schemes should cover all the cities and towns irrespective of the number of population.

Reply of the Government

Since Water Supply & Sanitation is a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing these basic facilities to the community lies with the respective State Governments and ULBs. However, keeping in view the week financial base of the small municipalities having population less than 20000 (as per 1991 Census), the Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored AUWSP in March 1994 to supplement efforts of the State Governments. As such, it may not be advisable to launch a centrally sponsored scheme to cover all the towns and cities of the country with large number and population due to resource constraints. As already mentioned above, the Working Group on Urban Water Supply and Sanitation has assessed requirement of Rs. 28,360 crores for providing water supply to the 100% population by the end of 10th Five Year Plan. Most of this requirement is proposed to be met out of State Plan funds as well as through funding from external agencies/Private Sector participation. Initiating a new centrally sponsored scheme as suggested by the Hon'ble Committee at this stage would mean huge investment requirement in the Central Plan for which the views of Planning Commission as well as Ministry of Finance have to be sought by the Ministry.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 45 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.52)

The Committee also note that as per the funding pattern of the scheme, the Centre-State share is in the ratio of 50:50. They would like to be apprised whether any difficulties have been experienced by any State Governments in providing matching share have been made.

Reply of the Government

As on 31st March, 2003, against the cumulative Central releases of Rs. 482.52 crore (including Rs. 121.95 crore released during 2002-03),

the State Governments are reported to have released Rs. 328.28 crores as State Share which implies that the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies are facing financial constraint in providing counter part State Plan Funds.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development), O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt., dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 57 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.69)

The Committee are constrained to note the position of actual expenditure indicated as 'Nil' against allocation of Rs. 30 crore during the year 2002-03. They fail to understand how the Department would be able to liberate 1,496 towns identified with the problems of scavenging. The Committee would like to know the explanation of the Department in this regard citing the reasons for such a slackened pace of implementation of the programme.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry was not in a position to release subsidy to HUDCO in view of unspent balance of Rs. 31.30 crore lying with them in the year 2002-03.

Regarding liberation of 1,496 towns identified, 509 towns have already been declared as scavenger-free.

In order to give impetus to the Programme and also to plan a strategy to make the remaining towns scavenger-free the feasibility of recasting/revising the existing guidelines is under consideration. An Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to address this issue. The Group will review the existing guidelines and suggest suitable alterations/improvements for better performance of the Programme.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development), O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt., dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 69 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.97)

The Committee are stunned to learn that nearly 75% of the housing schemes, so far started by DDA, have been closed and there is a huge backlog of pending applications. The Committee feel deeply concerned to note the dismal performance of DDA over the years. It is also strange that the Government have been sitting quiet for reasons best known to them, even though they have admitted that 75% of the housing schemes started so far, have been closed. The Committee are constrained to say that certain deep-rooted malaise is inherent in the very system of their working and this needs to be probed. The Committee would urge the Government to initiate corrective actions immediately and the steps taken in this regard should be intimated to them at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

The Committee in their recommendations have shown a backlog of 24,631 in the three categories (MIG, LIG & Janta). All out efforts have been made to reduce and wipe out the backlog at the earliest possible. In this regard, the present position of backlog as on 31.5.2003 is given as under:

Category	MIG	LIG	Janta	Total
NPRS	498	10,843	Nil	11,341
AAY-1989	599	3,618	Nil	4,217
JHRS	—	—	7,404	7,404
Total	1,097	14,461	7,404	22,962

It may be observed from the list of housing schemes (Appendix V) that out of the 33 housing schemes launched so far by DDA, 25 Schemes (7 General Housing Schemes, 9 Self Financing Schemes, 3 schemes for retiring persons, 2 HIG Schemes and 4 other schemes) have since been closed and there is no backlog from these closed schemes. The total backlog of 22,962 in MIG/LIG/Janta categories only in the three housing schemes *viz*. New Pattern Registration Scheme 1979, Ambedkar Awas Yojna 1989 and Janta Housing Registration

Scheme 1996. As soon as houses are completed with basic amenities, these will be allotted to the wait listed registrants immediately.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development), O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt., dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 72 of Chapter I of the Report)

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Para No. 4.14)

While recommending for adequate allocation, the Committee would like the Department to ensure proper utilization of resources by gearing up the implementing mechanism of the scheme. With regard to the coverage of population up to 10 lakh, as agreed to during 10th Plan, the Committee would like that the guidelines in this regard should be framed within a stipulated time of six months. Besides, the data with regard to the towns up to 10 lakh population should be furnished before the Committee.

Reply of the Government

The revision of the guidelines finalized by the Ministry is under the consideration of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) of the Ministry of Finance, which is yet to meet.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 34 of Chapter I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No. 4.15)

The Committee further find that as per the guidelines of IDSMT, institutional finance varies from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the total project cost, according to the population criteria. However, with regard to the data furnished in respect of release of institutional finance, the Committee find that during the year 2000-2001, Rs. 9.13 crore could be generated. The institutional finance further declined to Rs. 1.76 crore during the succeeding year, *i.e.* 2001-2002. Although, in the year 2002-2003, an amount of Rs. 7.73 crore institutional finance could be released, that is not sufficient and also not as per the guidelines of the Scheme.

They, therefore, urge the Department as well as the financial institutions to initiate corrective steps so that adequate funds are provided under IDSMT.

Reply of the Government

The issue of non-availing of loan from financial institutions by the local bodies was discussed with the State Governments and the implementing agencies in several review meetings. However, many local bodies did not come forward to avail the loan, perhaps, due to procedural problems and high cost of sourcing capital. The financial sustainability of the infrastructure schemes taken up under the IDSMT also deters financial institutions participating in such ventures. The Department was seized of the issues concerned and a comprehensive modification of the guidelines of IDSMT is underway to facilitate easier implementation and active participation of financial institutions.

[Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) O.M. No. H-11013/1/2003-Bt. dated 23.4.2003]

Comments of the Committee

(Please *See* Paragraph No. 37 of Chapter I of the Report)

NEW DELHI;
20 *January*, 2004
30 *Pausa*, 1925 *(Saka)*

CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Urban and Rural Development.

APPENDIX I

ANANTH KUMAR

MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT &
POVERTY ALLEVIATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI-110011

17 February, 2003

Dear Shri K.C. Pantji,

As against the Department of Urban Development's projected requirement of Rs. 3383.67 crore, the Planning Commission have given a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 1600 crore for the year 2003-04, which is inadequate to meet even one single requirement of Rs. 1807 crore for 'pass-through assistance' of JBIC loan to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for their Delhi Metro project. The allocation of Rs. 1600 crores includes an earmarked amount of Rs. 680 crore for 'pass-through assistance' to DMRC. This amount will be barely adequate to meet their requirement till July, 2003 and DMRC will be forced to seek a Supplementary Grant of the balance amount of Rs. 1127 crores in the first batch of Supplementary Demands during the monsoon session of Parliament itself.

If the amount of Rs. 680 crores earmarked for 'pass-through assistance' and Rs. 200 crores for investment in DMRC is taken out and 10% of the GBS is earmarked for lumpsum provision for the North-Eastern Region including Sikkim, then the plan allocation for other ongoing schemes of this Department for the year 2003-04 falls short of the allocations during the current year. This being the case we have been able to make only token provisions of Rs. 0.50 crore each for the two new schemes of City Challenge Fund and Pooled Finance Development Fund. These are two initiatives announced during the Tenth Plan with a view to spearheading reforms in the Urban Development sector. Allocations for other ongoing schemes have also been pegged below the current year's level. This will have the impact of decelerating growth in the Urban Development sector instead of accelerating it during the second year of the Plan. It is, therefore, clear that apart from decelerating the growth of existing schemes we shall not be able to make any headway under these new schemes unless additional funds to the tune of Rs. 180 crores are allocated during the year.

In order not to delay the budget process, we have accepted the plan allocation for this Department for the year 2003-04 under protest. But keeping in view the position brought out above, there is an urgent need to review the allocation and suitably enhance it to meet our bare minimum requirements. I would like to personally discuss this with you very urgently, on a date and time convenient to you.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(ANANTH KUMAR)

Shri K.C. Pant,
Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.

APPENDIX II

DETAILS OF ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE WITH VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

Department	Type	Demand	Availability	Shortage
1	2	3	4	5
Commissioner,	V	46	37	9
Central excise, Delhi-I	IV	57	50	7
	III	197	144	53
	II	142	87	55
	Total	432	318	124
Special Protection	I	224	224	—
Group	II	1141	1126	15
	III	1257	1463	+306
	IV	60	104	+44
	Total	2605	2941	+328
Central Bureau of	I	69	60	9
Investigation	II	379	225	154
	III	191	145	46
	IV	23	12	11
	V	3	3	—
	Total	665	445	220
National Instt. of	I	34	26	8
Communicable	II	15	10	5
Diseases	III	2	1	1
	Total	51	37	14

1	2	3	4	5
DRDO (SPL)	I	20	18	2
	II	152	66	86
	III	115	28	87
	IV	98	12	86
	IV(Spl)	35	—	35
	V (A)	77	2	75
	VI (B)	15	—	15
	Total	512	126	386
President's secretariat	I	1194	977	217
	II	1261	100	1161
	III	199	111	88
	IV	135	89	46
	VA	113	49	64
	VB	6	5	1
	VI and above	10	10	—
	Total	2918	1341	1577
Government of NCT	I	2896	2120	776
of Delhi	II	3895	2804	1091
	III	1057	806	251
	IV	751	587	164
	V	205	108	97
	VI	56	47	9
	VII	36	3	33
	VIII	20	—	20
	Total	8916	6475	2441

1	2	3	4	5
Indian Audit &	I	15	10	5
Accounts Department	II	46	15	31
	III	72	21	51
	IV	16	7	9
	V	2	1	1
	Total	151	54	97
Director General of Audit, Central	I	18	12	6
Revenue	II	2	2	—
	Total	20	14	6
Department of Space	I	341	1511	+1170
	II	4669	1491	3178
	III	4837	2211	2626
	IV	3331	675	2656
	V	3317	539	2778
	Total	16495	7427	10068
Broadcasting	I	113	41	72
Corporation of India	II	499	80	419
	III	194	61	133
	IV	50	20	30
	IV (Spl)	10	—	10
	Hostel	40	15	25
	Total	903	227	676
Director General, SSB	II	24	11	13
	III	11	7	4
	I	1	1	—
	Total	36	19	17

1	2	3	4	5
Department of Fertilizer	I	12	1	11
	II	23	2	21
	III	20	1	19
	IV	10	2	8
	Total	65	6	59
Ministry of Defence	IV	213	124	189
	V	2800	1880	920
	VI-Flats	259	76	183
	VI & VII bungalows	92	68	24
	VIII	48	22	26
	Total	3412	2170	1242
Dte. of Statistics &	I	8	6	2
Intelligence, Central	II	42	9	33
Excise & Customs	III	8	—	8
	IV	1	1	—
	Total	59	16	35
Govt. of India Press,	I	25	58	+23
Minto Road	II	121	96	25
	III	29	16	13
	IV	27	20	7
	Total	177	232	45
Central Administrative	I	46	15	31
Tribunal,	II	65	13	58
New Delhi	III	40	12	28

1	2	3	4	5
	IV	6	3	3
	V	5	2	3
	VI	9	6	3
	VII	3	2	1
	Total	174	53	127

APPENDIX III

DETAILS OF DEPARTMENTS, WHO HAVE FURNISHED "NIL" INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF AVAILABILITY OF DEPARTMENTAL ACCOMMODATION

1. Department of Company Affairs
2. Department of Handicrafts
3. Ministry of Water Resources
4. DG, Employment & Training
5. ISTM
6. Department of Administrative Reforms
7. Ministry of Labour
8. Planning Commission
9. Department of Agricultural Research and Education
10. DG, AIR
11. Department of Biotechnology
12. Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices
13. Department of Expenditure
14. Dte.of Extension
15. Town & Country Planning

APPENDIX IV

PRASANNA HOTA
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (UD) &
CHIEF VIGILANCE OFFICER
TELEFAX: 2301 1787

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT &
POVERTY ALLEVIATION
D.O. No. Z-16025/5/2001-CPHEEO
NEW DELHI-110011

9th May, 2003

Respected Sir,

During the Oral evidence on examination of Demands for Grants 2003-04 of the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (Department of Urban Development) on 27th March 2003, the Hon'ble Committee on Urban & Rural Development had suggested to developed Central Sector Scheme for Rain Water Harvesting. The concern of the Hon'ble Committee for conservation of water through rain water harvesting in urban areas of the country with a view to coping with ever increasing demand for fresh water is well appreciated. In this regard, the following is submitted:—

It is pertinent to mention that the subject matter of over all management of water sources both surface and ground, falls within the purview of the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) [Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)], Government of India. As such, the said Ministry works in tandem with the respective State Departments dealing with the subject.

Realizing the importance of rain water harvesting, the CGWB has already drafted a Central Sector Scheme on the development of ground water resources and rainwater harvesting in major cities of the country. Accordingly, it is proposed to include 17 cities, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar, Jaipur, Lucknow Bhopal, Patna, Raipur, Ranchi, Thiruvananthapuram, and Chandigarh. The objective of the proposed scheme is to increase the total water supply through development of ground water in water-stressed areas. The said scheme prepared by the CGWB at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 crores is at a consultative stage. Moreover, the CGWB in the past 3 years has received 77 proposals for urban rainwater harvesting through different State

Governments for consideration under the Central Sector Scheme of Artificial Recharge of Ground Water. It is understood that Rs. 23.48 crores has already been spent under the said Central Sector Scheme during the 9th Five Year Plan. The list of Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Schemes been implemented under the said Central Sector Scheme in the last 3 years may please be seen at Annexure I.

In addition, CGWB has brought out technical guidelines, for rainwater harvesting and the same have been circulated by the MOUD&PA to various State Governments for possible adoption in various cities and towns of the country. The MOUD&PA has also requested CPWD to implement the Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Schemes in all the Central Government buildings in the country.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) on the MOUD&PA, State Governments and Urban Local Bodies are encouraged to develop rain water harvesting schemes so as to conserve water and recharge the aquifer. In the checklist for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for water supply schemes under AUWSP, which has been forwarded by the CPHEEO to the State Implementing agencies, it is suggested that an Action Plan for conservation of water through measures such as rain water harvesting, leakage control, unaccounted for water, ground water recharge through rain water harvesting, whichever is feasible may be incorporated in the DPR.

MOUD&PA has issued a notification in July, 2001 for modification of building bye-laws in Delhi by making rain water harvesting mandatory in all new buildings on plots of 100 Sqm. and above. The notification *inter-alia* suggests that all buildings having minimum discharge of 10,000 litres and above per day shall incorporate waste water re-cycling system. The re-cycled water should be used for horticulture purposes.

Keeping in view the fact that the MOWR, GOI has already been assisting State Governments and Urban Local Bodies both technical and financial for conservation of water through rain water harvesting as well as artificial recharge of ground water and also contemplating to have a separate Central Sector Scheme for conservation of water through rain water harvesting as well as artificial recharge of ground water and also contemplating to have a separate Central Sector Scheme for development of ground water resources and rain water harvesting

in major cities of the country in the 10th Five Year Plan (17 major cities mostly capital cities have already been identified) as already mentioned above, there appears to be no need to formulate a parallel scheme by the MOUD&PA for the same purpose. However, the MOUD&PA would like to recommend to the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance to enlarge the scope of the said schemes of the MOWR so as to cover as many cities and towns as possible during the 10th Five Year Plan for accruing benefits to most of the urban population in the country in a definite time period.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(PRASANNA HOTA)

Shri Chandrakant Khaire,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development,
12th Lok Sabha,
Parliament House Annexe,
New Delhi.

ANNEXURE

LIST OF ROOF TOP RAIN WATER HARVESTING SCHEMES BEING IMPLEMENTED UNDER CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME IN LAST THREE YEARS

S.No.	Name of State	Name of Scheme
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal	Scheme for roof top rain water harvesting in Ruksin sub-division in East Siang district, Arunachal Pradesh.
2.	Assam	Rain water harvesting in Selected areas of Sonapur Block & Guwahati Area of Kamrup district, Assam.
3.	Bihar	Project proposal for artificial recharge ground water in Patna University Campus, Patna, Bihar.
4.	Chandigarh	Artificial recharge to ground water under central sector scheme in Punjab university, Chandigarh.
5.	Chandigarh	Scheme of artificial recharge to ground water at Teacher Training Institute, Chandigarh.
6.	Chandigarh	Scheme for roof top rain water harvesting at Bhujal Bhawan, Chandigarh.
7.	Chandigarh	Scheme for Artificial recharge to ground water at office of Chandigarh Housing Board in Sector 9, Chandigarh.
8.	Chandigarh	Scheme for Rain Water Harvesting at DAV School in Sector 8, Chandigarh.

1	2	3
9.	Gujarat	Central Sector Scheme for roof top harvesting of rain water at Gujarat High Court Building, Sola, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
10.	Gujarat	Central Sector Scheme for rain water harvesting at Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
11.	Gujarat	Proposal for rain water harvesting scheme—IFFCO Residential colony Kasturinagar—Sertha, District Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
12.	Haryana	Scheme for artificial recharge to ground water at Aravali view Rail Vihar, Sector-56, Gurgaon.
13.	Haryana	Scheme for Artificial Recharge through Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting in DC office, Faridabad. (Haryana)
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Pilot scheme for roof top rain water harvesting to recharge ground water in the premises of Executive Engineer, IHP division, Indora, Kangra.
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Pilot scheme for roof top rainfall harvesting to recharge ground water in IPH office at Palanpur town district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.
16.	Jammu	Artificial Recharge Project—Jammu action plan for project design and implementation of roof top rain water harvesting at Government women college, Gandhi Nagar, Jammu (J&K).
17.	Jammu	Roof top rain water harvesting at Govt. School Bharwal, District Kathua, J&K.
18.	Jammu	Artificial recharge project—Jammu action plan for project design and

1	2	3
		implementation of roof top rain water harvesting at Bhalwal district Jammu (J&K).
19.	Jammu	Roof top rain water harvesting for mata vaishno devi shrine, Udhampur district, J&K.
20.	Jammu	Scheme for Roof Rain Water Harvesting at Nirman Bhawan, Panama Chowk, Jammu.
21.	Jammu	Scheme for Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting at Airport Building, Satvari, Jammu.
22.	Jharkhand	Proposal for roof top rain water harvesting in the office building of Central Horticulture (Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Ranchi, Jharkhand).
23.	Jharkhand	Project proposal for roof top rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water in Dipatoli Cantonment Area, Ranchi, Jharkhand.
24.	Jharkhand	Project proposal for roof top rain water harvesting for engineers line cantonment area, Ranchi, Jharkhand.
25.	Kerala	Scheme proposal for roof water harvesting in Mayyil Colony, Taliparamba taluk, Kannur, Kerala.
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Pilot project for ground water recharge through Roof Top Rain Water harvesting in Narmada Water Supply, PHED Colony, Musakhedi, Indore.
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Scheme for roof top rain water harvesting for Dewas City, Dewas distarict, M.P.

1	2	3
28.	Maharashtra	Roof top rain water harvesting at Panchayat Samiti Office Premises, Warud district, Amravati, Maharashtra.
29.	Maharashtra	Roof top rain water harvesting in KITS campus, Ramtek, Maharashtra.
30.	Meghalaya	Scheme for roof top rain water harvesting in Shillong city, Meghalaya.
31.	Mizoram	Scheme for roof top rain water harvesting in Mizoram.
32.	New Delhi	Scheme for Artificial Recharge to Ground water at Meera Bai Polytechnic Campus, Maharani Bagh, New Delhi.
33.	New Delhi	Artificial Recharge Scheme for President Estate, New Delhi.
34.	New Delhi	Scheme for artificial recharge to ground water at Vayusenabad, Air force station, Tughlakabad, New Delhi.
35.	New Delhi	Scheme for artificial recharge to ground water at Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.
36.	New Delhi	Scheme for rain water harvesating in Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi.
37.	New Delhi	Roof top rain water harvesting at Laxman school, New Delhi.
38.	New Delhi	Scheme for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water at Sena Bhawan, South Block, New Delhi.
39.	New Delhi	Scheme for Artificial Recharge to ground water at Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, New Delhi.
40.	New Delhi	Artificial Recharge Scheme in park of D-block, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

1	2	3
41.	New Delhi	Scheme for artificial recharge to ground water at 5, Janpath Road, new Delhi.
42.	New Delhi	Artificial recharge to ground water at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.
43.	New Delhi	Scheme for Artificial Recharge to ground water at group housing for abhiyan CGHS Ltd., Plot-15, Sector-12, Dwarka, New Delhi.
44.	New Delhi	Artificial recharge to ground water at Sultangarhi tomb, New Delhi.
45.	New Delhi	Artificial recharge to ground water at Ryan International School, Sector-C, Pocket-8, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.
46.	New Delhi	Scheme for Artificial Recharge to ground water at DTC Central Workshop-II, Okhla, New Delhi.
47.	Nagaland	Project for roof top rain water conservation for multipurpose use in Kohima and Mokokchung townships, Nagaland.
48.	Nagaland	Roof top rain water harvestaing in Mokokchung Town, Nagaland.
49.	Nagaland	Roof top rain water harvesting and storage in Rengma Area, Nagaland.
50.	Orissa	Pilot project scheme for top rain water harvesting for application for artificial recharge in the Premises of Hydrology project building delta square, Bhubaneshwar.
51.	Orissa	Scheme for rain water harvesting/roof top rain water harvesting at Raj Bhawan Area, Bhubaneshwar.
52.	Rajasthan	Roof top rain water harvesting at Chief Minister's residence, Jaipur.

1	2	3
53.	Rajasthan	Roof top rain water harvesting at Governor House, Raj Bhawan, Jaipur.
54.	Rajasthan	Roof top / pavement rain water runoff harvesting structures at Rajasthan High Court Jaipur.
55.	Rajasthan	Roof top / pavement rain water runoff harvesting at Reserve Bank of India, Ram Bagh Circle, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
56.	Rajasthan	Roof top / pavement rain water runoff harvesting at Vitta Bhavan, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
57.	Rajasthan	Roof top runoff harvesting artificial recharge structures part of Institutional building of MREC, Jaipur.
58.	Rajasthan	Roof top / pavement rain water runoff harvesting structures at State Secretariat (part-I & part-II), Jaipur.
59.	Rajasthan	Concept Plan for project design and implementation of Roof top / pavement train water runoff harvesting structure premises of PHED, Head office (New Building), Jaipur, Rajasthan.
60.	Rajasthan	Concept plan for project Design and Implementation of roof top / pavement Rain water runoff harvesting structure at collectorate (I), Jaipur, Rajasthan.
61.	Rajasthan	Scheme for construction of roof top / pavement rain water harvesting structures for artificial recharge in the office building of CGWB, Western Region, Jaipur.
62.	Rajasthan	Roof top / pavement rain water a run off harvesting at Sanchar Bhawan Jaipur.

1	2	3
63.	Rajasthan	Concept plan for project design and implementation of Roof top/pavement rain water runoff harvesting structures at Officers Training School (OTS, Nehru Bhawan), Jaipur, Rajasthan.
64.	Rajasthan	Artificial Recharge at College of Technology and Engineering, (CTAE), Udaipur, Rajasthan.
65.	Rajasthan	Roof top rain water harvesting structure at ground water department building premises, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
66.	Tamil Nadu	Scheme proposal for implementation of rain water harvestaing in Collectorate complex, Ramanathapuram, T.N.
67.	Tamil Nadu	Scheme for Artificial recharge to ground water in Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
68.	Tamil Nadu	Formation of a pond in Kosavampalayam village near Arasur in Udumalpet Talk, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Scheme for rainwater, harvesting in order to recharge ground water, H.Q. Engr. Regt., C/o 56 APO, Lucknow
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Scheme for artificial recharge to ground water through storm water runoff in Aligarh city, U.P.
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Project proposal for artificial recharge by roof top rain water harvesting at New Lucknow University Campus, Jankipuram, Lucknow, UP.
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Project proposal for artificial recharge by roof top rain water harvesting at Jal Nigam Colony, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, UP.

1	2	3
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Project proposal for artificial recharge by roof top rain water harvesting at Bhujal Bhavan, Lucknow.
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Roof top rain water harvesting at Vikas Bhawan, Allahabad.
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Roop top rain water harvesting at Sangam Place, Civil Lines, Allahabad.
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Artificial recharge through roof top rain water harvesting in Lucknow at seven sites.
77.	West Bengal	A pilot study of evaluate the effect of roof top rain water harvesting on Ground water resources (unconfined shallow aquifer) of Visva Bharati Area, Bolpur, West Bengal.

APPENDIX V

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

CENTRALLY SPONSORED ACCELERATED URBAN WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME (AUWSP) FINANCIAL PROGRESS FROM 1993-94 TO 2002-03

Status 31.3.2003
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Annual Allocation 2002-2003 (Revised)	DPRs Approved so far						population 1991 Census	Range of per capita cost (In Rs.)	Funds released (Central share)			State share released	Expdr. Reported	Month up to which progress reported
			upto 2001-02		2002-03		Total				Upto IX Plan	During 2002-03	Total			
			Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. cost								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	382.19	7	1494.40	Nil	—	7	1494.40	101578	331-2919	361.30	385.90	747.20	—	—	—
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	92.09	2	2467.00	Nil	—	2	2467.00	34288	5394-8372	303.53	0.00	303.53	203.68	1465.58	Mar-02
3.	Assam @	608.35	12	2357.77	2	999.78	14	3357.55	167750	687-4486	857.24	571.60	1482.84	743.74	957.65	Sep-02
4.	Bihar @	336.27	12	1417.49	1	70.69	13	1488.18	185042	490-1096	307.37	419.05	726.42	306.59	614.39	Dec-02
5.	Chhattisgarh	339.72	27	2165.17	8	674.81	35	2839.98	411949	299-1990	820.77	430.52	1251.29	605.81	885.92	Sep-02
6.	Goa	73.45	4	352.35	Nil	—	4	352.35	38185	202-306	100.89	75.29	176.18	25.85	51.41	Dec-97
7.	Gujarat	627.80	25	3099.46	22	2308.58	47	5408.04	597239	109-2398	1453.31	664.47	2117.78	1841.32	2277.52	Dec-02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8.	Haryana @	244.46	25	4313.73	4	1182.01	29	5495.74	3827.52	473-4496	1791.04	579.94	2370.98	1781.04	2534.56	Dec-02
9.	HP @	91.81	10	2244.25	Nil	—	10	2244.25	48513	1035-17138	824.53	297.60	1122.13	1341.85	2001.47	Dec-02
10.	J&K @	57.38	4	766.83	Nil	—	4	766.83	34228	1603-2587	310.23	0.00	310.23	295.98	450.62	Jun-01
11.	Jharkhand	250.20	9	1490.64	Nil	—	9	1490.64	109980	382-3941	299.35	445.97	745.32	164.77	77.79	Mar-01
12.	Karnataka @	758.34	29	5437.08	4	3129.98	33	8567.06	452989	194-2882	2445.69	1055.35	3501.04	2148.13	4046.23	Dec-02
13.	Kerala	270.86	5	1223.52	5	1072.84	10	2296.36	112115	1167-2060	611.76	268.21	879.97	827.50	638.09	Dec-02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1418.58	83	7414.11	42	5042.29	125	12456.40	1384469	171-2903	3707.05	1236.46	4943.51	2677.91	4114.84	Dec-02
15.	Maharashtra	743.72	20	4906.42	5	2255.02	25	7161.44	379185	132-4858	2453.26	563.76	3017.02	2482.00	3674.13	Sep-02
16.	Manipur	192.55	16	1880.76	5	558.12	21	2438.88	180650	280-3265	905.11	174.80	1079.91	362.99	1146.16	Dec-02
17.	Meghalaya	36.28	2	581.73	Nil	—	2	581.73	18203	1633-3222	290.87	0.00	290.87	104.64	228.19	Dec-02
18.	Mizoram	100.46	7	948.43	1	186.28	8	1134.71	36378	839-5758	474.22	46.57	520.79	423.43	894.76	Dec-02
19.	Nagaland	47.44	2	902.81	Nil	—	2	902.81	24011	2605-4385	365.98	85.42	451.40	445.43	1259.00	May-02
20.	Orissa	469.41	20	2908.98	3	1019.22	23	3928.20	306802	368-2488	1451-49	251.81	1709.30	1306.10	2396.19	Dec-02
21.	Punjab	257.08	9	579.22	Nil	—	9	579.22	103433	370-1131	289.61	0.00	289.61	289.00	502.35	Dec-02
22.	Rajasthan @	720.76	41	4759.37	10	1341.13	51	6100.50	726847	81-2586	2146.49	563.48	2714.97	1671.42	3242.06	Jun-02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23.	Sikkim	13.95	1	115.68	1	335.88	2	451.56	58-12	2981	57.84	83.97	141.81	57.84	115.68	Jun-02
24.	Tamil Nadu	717.31	36	5737.66	10	1972.52	46	7710.18	599923	61-3495	2548.80	813.16	3361.96	1834.76	5094.97	Dec-02
25.	Tripura @	128.37	6	1500.33	2	599.40	8	2099.73	84438	1339-3348	658.35	241.66	900.01	364.00	829.05	Jul-02
26.	Uttar Pradesh @	2655.79	226	17959.67	89	6564.76	315	24524.43	3503731	232-2385	8188.68	2426.09	10614.77	9191.87	12565.23	Dec-02
27.	Uttaranchal @	185.93	11	2587.58	7	1283.86	18	3871.44	133185	511-7990	1293.79	320.97	1614.76	1064.24	1530.05	Dec-02
28.	West Bengal	376.45	9	1536.13	2	610.92	11	2147.05	135489	797-2578	735.85	184.95	920.80	266.52	556.51	Sep-02
	Total	12195.00	660	83148.57	223	31208.09	883	114356.66	10299494		36057.40	12195.0	48252.40	32828.41	54150.40	

N.B. Original allocation was Rs. 14300.00 lakhs.
@ Revised cost.

APPENDIX VI

HOUSING SCHEMES LAUNCHED BY DDA

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Present Status
1	2	3
1.	General Housing Registration Scheme, 1969	Closed
2.	General Housing Registration Scheme, 1971-72	Closed
3.	General Housing Registration Scheme, 1972	Closed
4.	General Housing Registration (SC/ST) Scheme, 1973	Closed
5.	General Housing Registration Scheme, 1976	Closed
6.	Self-Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-I, 1977	Closed
7.	Self-Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-II, 1978	Closed
8.	Self-Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-III, 1979	Closed
9.	Self-Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-IV, 1981	Closed
10.	Spl. Retired/Retiring Persons Regn. (SFS), 1981	Closed
11.	Spl. Retired/Retiring Persons Regn. (SFS), 1983	Closed
12.	General Housing Regn. Scheme for RPS, 1982	Closed
13.	General Housing Regn. Scheme for RPS, 1985	Closed
14.	Self-Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-V, 1985	Closed
15.	Self-Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-VI, 1985	Closed
16.	Self-Financing Housing Regn. Scheme-VII, 1985	Closed
17.	Expandable Housing Scheme, 1995	Closed
18.	Self-Financing Housing Scheme-VIII, 1995	Closed
19.	New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979	Live
20.	Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989	Live

1	2	3
21.	Janata Houing Registration Scheme, 1996	Live
22.	Self-Financing Housing Scheme-IX, 1996	Closed
23.	Expandable Housing Scheme, 1996	Closed
24.	Vijayee Veer Awas Yojana, 1999	Live
25.	Housing Scheme for Rehabilitation of Punjab Migrants	Live
26.	Housing Scheme for Rehabilitation of Kashmir Migrants	Closed
27.	Retiring Personnel Scheme, 2001	Closed
28.	Narela Housing Scheme, 2002	Closed
29.	Vasant Kunj HIG Scheme, 2002	Closed
30.	Dwarka & Sarita Vihar HIG Scheme, 2002	Closed
31.	EWS HS-MKJD, 2001	Live
32.	Narela Housing Scheme, 2003	Live
33.	HIG Scheme for Govt. Departments, etc.	Live

APPENDIX VII

COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2004)

EXTRACTS OF MINUTES OF THE FIRST SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD ON TUESDAY, 13 JANUARY 2004

The Committee sat from 1515 hours to 1615 hours in Room No. 139, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Chandrakant Khaire — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri S. Ajaya Kumar
3. Shri Ranen Barman
4. Shri Padmanava Behera
5. Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi
6. Shri Shriram Chauhan
7. Shri Jaiprakash
8. Shri Shrichand Kriplani
9. Shri Savshibhai Makwana
10. Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik
11. Shri Maheshwar Singh
12. Shri D.C. Srikantappa
13. Shri V.M. Sudheeran
14. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

Rajya Sabha

15. Shrimati Prema Cariappa
16. Shri Ramadhar Kashyap
17. Shri Faqir Chand Mullana
18. Shri Harish Rawat

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri K. Chakraborty — *Director*
2. Shrimati Sudesh Luthra — *Under Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Chairman, welcomed the members to the first sitting of the Committee and congratulated them on their nomination to the Committee.

*** *** ***

3. The Committee, thereafter, considered Memoranda Nos. 2 and 3 regarding two draft action taken reports on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Departments of Rural Development and Urban Development. The Committee adopted both the action taken reports

*** *** ***

with slight modifications/additions as given in Annexure. The Committee authorised the Chairman to finalise the above draft action taken reports on the basis of factual verification from the concerned Ministries/Departments and to present the same to Parliament.

*** *** ***

The Committee then adjourned.

***Relevant portions of the Minutes not related to the subject have been kept separately.

ANNEXURE

[*See* Para 2 of the Minutes of the first sitting of the Committee (2004) held on 13.01.2004]

Sl. No.	Page No.	Para No.	Line No.	Modification
1.	68	72	6	*After* public *add* 'as well as to Parliament'.

APPENDIX VIII

[*Vide* Para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FORTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (13TH LOK SABHA)

I.	Total number of recommendations	42
II.	Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government (Para Nos. 2.11, 2.14, 2.18, 2.30, 3.6, 3.12, 3.27, 4.12, 4.13, 4.16, 4.19, 4.26, 4.42, 4.43, 4.44, 4.45, 4.51, 4.53, 4.54, 4.55, 4.58, 470, 4.77, 4.88 and 4.94).	25
	Percentage to total recommendations	(59.5%)
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (Para Nos. 2.13, 2.19, 4.3 and 4.17)	4
	Percentage to total recommendations	(9.5%)
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (Para Nos. 2.12, 2.25, 2.26, 3.19, 4.11, 4.18, 4.40, 4.41, 4.52, 4.69 and 4.97)	11
	Percentage to total recommendations	(26.2%)
V.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (Para Nos. 4.14 and 4.15)	2
	Percentage to total recommendations	(4.8%)